THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. Broad, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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Bombay, November 7th 1862.

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

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Bombay, 1st November 1862.

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10th November 1862.

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Agents at Rutnagherry.—Keshoo Gunsett.
,, Vingorla.—Waman Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, Goa.—Mr. Gomes.
,, Sedashewgur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
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,, Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer SCINDIAN, to the above port, on SATURDAY, the 15th November, at 5 P.M. positively.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th November 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. JOHNSTON CASTLE, to Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov., at 9 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 14th November 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *City of Carlisle*, Captain N. Pentreath from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain N. Pentreath will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

W. NICOL, & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Belgravia*, from Aden, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for the owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the power and authority of Mr. John Felix Phillips to sign our firm by procuration at Kurrachee has ceased from the 1st instant.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tahair Boo Mulecejee, widow of Borah Abdool Rahim Abadeen, has contracted to sell to Sha Chuttoorbhooj Assaria, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Chawl or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Shamajee Apajee Street, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the House of Rahunbhai Alloobhai, on the East by Shamajee Street, and on the West by the House of Vullee Mahomed Ulwanee, all persons having claims on the said property, by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known within thirty days from the date hereof, to Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as null and void.—Dated, this 1st day of Nov. 1862.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. Perret, Watchmaker, begs to inform his old Customers, and the general public, that he has removed to the Firm of Rosselet & Co. No. 3, Medow Street, where he respectfully requests an extension of the same favour and patronage he has hitherto received.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th October, a the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

BRITISH HOTEL,

CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 19th instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting, all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to Jewajee Maneckjee, on the premises.

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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

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Ducemier's.
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Sparkling Moselle	in Cases of 1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
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Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
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Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

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Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

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BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
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Do. Pints	11
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Bronze do. / White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
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MADEIRA, very old	,,	,, 42
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Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,, 15
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Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,, 13
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Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
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Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,, 36
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HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
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CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,, 21
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CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,, 30
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
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Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

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11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

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BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks, Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

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Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 14th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	98¼
China	30 Do. do.	217 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,200 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Acostia Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	94¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	No enquiry.
Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (13th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 385
Old Surat	" 385 to 390
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 400 to 410
Old Oomrawuttee	" 370 to 375
Old Compta	" 380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 555 to 557
Old Sarsee, and Nuggur	" 365 to 370
Old Varavul	" 350 to 352
Khandeish	" 350 to 352
Old Pocatchee	" 352 to 355
Old Accote	" 385 to 390
Old Mangalore	" 352 to 355

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,515.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black		35 to 36
and White)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger	"	28 to 29

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 11TH NOV. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 25th Oct. 1862.	From 26th to Oct. to 1st Nov. 1862.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	7,177	1,401	8,578
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
" 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	423	322	745

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 4th Nov. 1862.	From 5th to 11th Nov. 1862	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.				
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*40,624
" 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	2,531	2,553	...	5,084
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
" 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	422½	322	½	744½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 4th Nov. 1862.	From 5th to 11th Nov. 1862.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.			
For 1860-61	40,437½	25	40,462½
" 1861-62	24,916	102½	25,018½
" 1862-63	1,136½	1,208	1,344½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,052½	...	4,052½
" 1861-62	16	...	16
" 1862-63	125	229	354

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 5TH TO 11TH NOV. 1862.

		Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.		
Per Steamer *Malta*		25
Of the Season 1861-62.		
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	86	
Per Steamer *Malta*	16½	
		102½
Of the Season 1862-63.		
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	628	
Per Steamer *Malta*	777½	
Per Steamer *John Bright*	31½	
		1,208
Total......		1,564½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 12th November 1862.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Oct.* 18.)

LONDON, *Friday Evening.*

Nearly all the markets to-day have been without any important fluctuation, and the extent of business has been small. In the absence of any political or other news, consols have been steady at a fractional recovery. They opened at yesterday's price, 93⅜ to 93½, touched 93⅝, and have closed at 93⅝ exactly, for money, and 93¾ to 93⅞ for the 6th of November. India Five per Cents show an advance of ⅛ per cent at 109¼ to 109½.

There was rather an active demand for discount to-day, but in the Stock Exchange the supply of money is good, at 1½ per cent.

About 84,000 sovereigns were taken from the Bank this afternoon, and £39,000 in bar gold for exportation to various places.

The continental exchanges this afternoon showed no material variation from the rates by last post, but the tendency, owing to the recent large purchases of silver for India in France and elsewhere, was rather in an adverse direction.

The corn market this morning showed increased heaviness, and there was again nearly a complete absence of buyers.

In foreign securities there have been scarcely any changes. Mexican ⅛ better at 33⅛ to 33⅜, and Russian Scrip continues to improve and has closed at 1⅞ to 2 prem. Venezuela is firm at 3¼ to 3¾ prem. Portuguese at 2⅝ to 2⅞ prem. Turkish Consolides are ⅛ lower at 38 to 38½. Italian Five per Cents are unaltered at 72¼ to 71½. Spanish Certificates are likewise quiet at 9⅝ to 9⅞. Peruvian Scrip remains without recovery at 2 to 1½ discount, and Egyptian shows a decline of ½ at 3 to 4 prem.

The railway market has been neglected and quotations are in nearly every instance nominally the same as those of yesterday.

The commercial advices from Australia by the present mail are regarded as satisfactory. New South Wales shows an increase of revenue, and the duty on the exportation of gold is to be reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per ounce. From Victoria the gold shipments (notwithstanding the rush to the New Zealand mines) have amounted this year to £4,890,000, against £4,400,000, up to the same period last year. In South Australia, the progress of mining is rapid; and in Queensland, although the increase of population has been greater even than [illegible], high wages are offered to all classes of [illegible] and artisans. At the same time, the [illegible] cultivation in the latter colony are [illegible] more attention, and the next season's [illegible] expected to be considerable. Meanwhile, universal gratification has been created by the result of Mr. Landsborough's explorations showing a more or less fertile country across the interior of the entire continent.

FUNDS.

Consols, money	93⅝	—
Consols, account	93⅝	93⅞
Consols, New Threes	91⅞	92¼
Bank Stock	237	239
India Scrip	109¼	109⅜
Exchequer Bills (Large), June	20	23
Exchequer Bills (Small), March	18	21

MANCHESTER, *Friday, October* 17, 1862.

The imports of East India cotton into Liverpool have been so large as to restrict buying, and depress the spirit of the market in a very marked degree, since last Friday, occasioning also more of weakness and irregularity in prices.

Our market has been affected by the further deterioration in Liverpool, and by the causes that have produced that deterioration.

There is no attempt at business in yarns by the India merchants; and the Germans are taking only just so much for their customers as is absolutely needed in their now very small consumption; while the home manufacturers are wanting next to nothing. Nobody will buy on speculation. At the same time, there is an increased desire to sell; and the prices of warps, bundles, and cops, are again weaker and more irregular. It is difficult to say at how much lower prices purchases might be made now than they could have been a week back, but we hear of a halfpenny per lb for some articles, a penny for others, and for certain things still more. These statements refer to water twists at large, and to mule twists and wefts up to about 100's, both in singles and twofolds. From 120's upwards there is no change in the quotations; but there is a dulness which rather weakens the hold that spinners have upon prices.

On the whole, cloth shows rather more steadiness than yarns; but the tendency of prices at large is unfavourable. There are speculative holders of Eastern cloths, and even some makers, whose increased misgivings about the safety of keeping stocks prepare them to yield more in price than they would have done a week ago, or even to Tuesday last. But others, especially among producers, maintain a very firm attitude. There is less of weakness and irregularity in certain printing cloths; and a little business is doing in ⅞ 60 reeds.

A week ago we pointed out the depressing effect produced on this market and that of Liverpool by Mr. Gladstone's indiscreet freedom of remark upon the American civil war. On this subject the following correspondence has taken place between Mr. Mosley, of this city, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is published out of a consideration of justice to the right honorable gentleman:—

MANCHESTER, *October* 13, 1862.

Sir,—A great deal of misapprehension exists in this district, regarding what you are reported in the *Times* newspaper of Thursday last to have said in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on Tuesday evening, when speaking on American affairs.

People here have interpreted your words to mean that our Government intend to recognise the Southern States of America, and, as a consequence, the whole trade in cotton and cotton goods is thrown into a state of doubt and uncertainty that has had the effect of completely paralysing it.

This is not all. Your speech has induced the countermanding of orders already sent abroad for cotton, and the suspending of others on the eve of being sent; thus stopping supplies of that which our population stands so much in need of.

It would be most desirable to know if what you said had not the meaning put upon it, and that it was not your intention to say or infer Her Majesty's Government contemplated recognising the Southern States of America; and I trust you will not consider me intrusive in asking an explanation, as the subject is one of national importance, which should not be left in doubt and uncertainty, as at present.

I beg, therefore, you will grant me a reply, as your silence may bear the interpretation already put on your words.—I have the honour to remain, &c.

THOMAS MOSLEY.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

11, Downing street, Whitehall, October 16 1862.

Sir,—I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 13th instant, and I am to state that his words at Newcastle were no more than the expression, in rather more pointed terms, of an opinion which Mr. Gladstone has long ago stated in public, that the effort of the Northern States to subjugate the Southern ones is hopeless, by reason of the resistance of the latter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. RYAN.

Thomas Mosley, Esq.

The following is Mr. Sam Mendel's approximate estimate of exports from London, Liverpool, and Clyde to Calcutta and Bombay, for the month ending 17th October, 1862, and ten months ending 17th October, 1861 and 1862, omitting the values.

CALCUTTA.	Plain Cottons. Yards.	Coloured Cottons. Yards.	Printed Cottons, Yards.	Twist lb.
Month end. Oct. 1862	17,420,269	1,089,190	2,227,487	851,230
From Dec. 16, 1861	211,627,115	17,192,859	23,072,258	8,373,236
For 10 months, 1862	229,047,384	18,282,049	25,299,745	8,724,466
For 10 months, 1861	322,488,635	25,034,233	20,704,216	12,399,371
BOMBAY.				
Month end. Oct. 1862	21,982,580	3,215,082	1,491,378	632,894
From Dec. 16, 1861	118,205,946	14,692,781	6,401,008	3,766,010
For 10 months, 1862	140,188,526	17,907,783	7,892,386	4,398,904
For 10 months, 1861	187,261,404	20,405,648	11,988,138	4,313,668

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

The discouraging state of trade and the heavy imports of East India have kept buyers away, and throughout this week the transactions have been of the most limited character, hardly a transaction on some days being reported in American; prices nominally have declined, and where business has resulted a reduction of 1½d. to 2d. has been made. In Sea Islands a fair business has been done, chiefly for export, but the quotations are reduced. The inquiry for Egyptian has not equalled the wish to sell, and prices are lower by about 1d. to 2d. per pound in some cases. Brazils are not pressed for sale, but a decline is submitted to in the few transactions of about 1d. per lb. The large import of Surats has supplied the market freely, and prices have been very irregular, decline of about 1½d. in many cases has been submitted to. 690 American, 50 Egyptian, 100 Pernam, 110 Bahia, and 5,020 Surat (6,170) are reported on speculation; and 290 American, 100 Egyptian, 400 Pernam, 250 Bahia, 4,010 Surat, and 60 Bengal (5,110) for export. To-day the demand is exceedingly limited, and the sales will probably not exceed 1,000 bales, one third to the trade. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 15,490 bales, viz:—

Bales.	Description.	d.		d.	
340	Sea Islands	28	to	52	per lb.
10	Stained	18	to	32	"
180	Bowed Georgia	25	to	27	"
100	Mobile	22	to	26½	"
680	New Orleans	20½	to	27½	"
550	Pernam	25	to	27	"
490	Bahia	23	to	28	"
260	Maranham	25	to	28	"
530	Egyptian	16	to	34	"
—	African	—	to	—	
—	Common West India	—	to	—	"
—	Peruvian	—	to	—	"
70	Smyrna	17	to	—	"
11890	Surat	12	to	21	"
—	Madras	—	to	—	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to	—	"
290	Bengal	14	to	15½	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 17, 1862.	Oct. 17, 1861.
American	13120	350580
Pernambuco	7430	10460
Bahia	11000	12360
Maranham	3790	1260
Egyptian	15010	18140
Common West India	1980	2200
Surat, &c.	219980	238540
Bengal	5680	—
Total...	277990	633540
		277990

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 355550

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 17, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862......	968740	931730	352149
1861......	1944070	895700	526786

The imports during the week consist of 601 bales American, 1,355 from Brazil, 489 from Egypt, 304 from the West Indies, 74,199 from Bombay, 625 from Bengal total, 77,573.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling	20¼	to	25	8½ to 10¾
Fair to good fair	27	to	—	11⅜ to 11½
Good to fine	—	to	—	11⅞ to 12
New Orleans—ord. to middling	22	to	26	8½ to 11
Fair to good fair	29	to	—	11¾ to 12
Good	—	to	—	12¼ to 12½
Choice marks	—	to	—	— to —
Mobile—ordinary to middling	21	to	25½	8¾ to 10¾
Fair to good fair	28	to	—	11½ to 11¾
Good to fine	—	to	—	12 to
American inferior	19	to	21	7½ to 8½

MONEY MARKET THIS DAY.

(*From the Globe, Oct.* 18.)

CITY, TWELVE *o'Clock.*—The transactions in the Market for the English Funds during the week have shown a perceptible increase of business, not only on speculative account, but also for investment. The dividend payments have had the usual effect of bringing forward purchasers, and although their operations have not been very extensive, they have assisted in imparting rather more animation to this department of business. The time bargains have been stimulated by the important intelligence received from Berlin and Paris, which for a while created a little depression by inducing sales; but later advices having restored confidence, a recovery has taken place, and although a little variation may be experienced, the general tone of the market is now firm. A few sales this morning, however, have produced a decline of ⅛ per cent, in Consols, which are 93⅝ 93⅞ for Transfer and the 6th proximo.

The principal feature in the Foreign Market this morning is a decline of ½ per cent. in Consolides, which are now 37⅞ 38⅛. Italian are also lower, being 71⅞ 72; Spanish Passive have receded to 21⅝ 21⅞; and Certificates continue heavy at 9⅝ 9⅞.

In the Railway Shares Market business continues very inactive, and quotations generally exhibit a downward movement.

Tenders for £50,000 Six per Cent. Government Debentures of the colony of Natal, were received yesterday at the office of the Crown Colonies. The total biddings amounted to £160,900, of which about £105,000 were at and above the minimum price, which was declared to be 100¾. The highest tender was at 107 and the lowest at 100. The tender at 107 was only for £300, and the balance, £49,700, was allotted to one firm at £105 12s.

The 3 per Cent. Rentes on the Paris Bourse yesterday closed at 71 25, being firm.

About £39,000 in bar gold and 84,000 sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank yesterday.

In the Foreign Exchanges yesterday afternoon there was no alteration of importance.

The movements of the precious metals during the past week have been exceedingly extensive, particularly as regards the imports, which have amounted to about £1,378,460, including £312,764 from Australia, by the Kent; £185,004 by the Lord Raglan; £46,980 from New York, by the Arabia; £111,000 by the Etna; and £260,264 by the Scotia. The Atrato, from the West Indies, has brought £153,948; the Macgregor Laird, from the West Coast of Africa, £8,500; and about £300,000 in silver has been received from the Continent. The exports have comprised £51,400 to the West Indies, by the Tasmanian; £399,073 to the East Indies and China, by the Ripon; about £46,000 in gold has been sent to Spain, and £32,280 to Portugal, and there has been remittances to the Continent, through private hands, estimated at £45,312, the total amounting to £574,065.

The following is from Messrs. J. Travers and Sons' weekly circular:—"The Produce Markets this week have participated in the heaviness which, from various causes, has pervaded nearly all branches of business. The Funds have been affected alike by political and commercial influences. The *coup d'ètat* by which the King of Prussia has set aside the Prussian constitution, and the resignation of the French Foreign Minister, M. Thouvenel, who was disposed to a settlement of the Roman question, have alike had an adverse influence, which has been increased by continued withdrawals of gold from the Bank, and a slight tendency to an increase in the value of money both here and on the Continent. Consols were quoted in our last at 93⅞, and after having touched 93¼, they left off yesterday at 93⅞. Wheat, influenced by the enormous arrivals from the Continent as well as from America, has scarcely found buyers even at a further reduction of 2s per quarter. Cotton likewise has experienced a decline of about 2d per lb., consequent partly on the growing symptoms in favour of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and partly on the receipt of quantities from India, which fully bear out the hopes and anticipations constantly expressed regarding the extent to which high prices would develop the capabilities of that country."

Two o'Clock.—There is no further change in the English Funds, Consols being 93⅝ 93⅞ for Money and Account. The New Threes are 91⅞ 92; the Reduced, 92; the New 3½ per Cents., 100½. Exchequer Bills, June, 23s prem.; and ditto, March, 18s prem.. Bank Stock is 236 237. India 5 per Cent., 109¼ 109½; ditto Debentures, 101 101¼; and ditto Bonds 31s prem.

Foreign Securities are quiet and depressed. Italian have further declined to 71⅝ 71⅞ Turkish Consolides are 37⅞ 38⅛. Old Turkish 6 per Cents. are 82½ 83; ditto, 1858, 69 69½; ditto New Scrip, ½ ¾ prem; ditto, paid-up, 68⅛ 68½. Venezuela, 29½ 30. Egyptian, second issue, 89. Peruvian, 98½. Portuguese Scrip. 2½ 2¾ prem.; ditto paid-up, 46¾. Russian Scrip, 1¾ 1⅞; and Spanish Passive, 21⅝ 21⅞.

In the Railway Share Market business has been very inactive, and the few bargains recorded show a downward movement in prices. Great Eastern have receded to 46¼ 46¾. Great Northerns to 123; and the A Stock to 126¾. Great Westerns to 67¼. North Westerns to 92¼ 92½; and Midlands to 128½. Caledonians, however, have improved to 111¼ 111¾; and North Eastern, Berwicks, to 99½. The Foreign and Colonial Lines remain very dull, without any material alteration in values. Northern of France realise 91½. San Paulo, 9½. Dutch Rhenish, 17½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22⅜. Great Western of Canada have declined to 12½; and Cape Town and Dock improved to 106¾. Bombay and Baroda realises 103½. Great Southern of India, 103¾; and Punjaubs, 103.

Joint Stock Bank Shares continued in active request, and prices generally exhibited an upward movement. London and Brazillian have improved to 16¾ 17. London and County to 37½. Union of Australia to 47½. Union of Ireland are firm at 6⅝ 6⅞. London and Colonial Bank are quoted 1⅝ 1⅞ prem.; and British South Africa, 1½ 2 prem.

In the Miscellaneous Market there has been little change of importance. Electric Telegraph have improved to 101½; and Royal Mail Steam to 56¾ 56⅞.

The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's Office:—Paris, Oct. 18.—Three per Cent. Rentes, 71 20, 71 15.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

(*From the Economist, Oct.* 18.)

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Liverpool cotton market has been extremely dull during the whole of this week. The sales amount to only 15,000 bales, including 4,000 to spinners, 6,000 on speculation, and 5,000 for export. Quotations are 1d to 2d for American cotton, and ½d to 1d for Surat, below those of Friday last. This flatness is chiefly attributable to the enormous arrivals from India, most of which are immediately brought on the market. The American news, however, not yet showing any prospect of a termination of the war, it is to be supposed that this state of the market will not be of long duration, and prices will soon again assume an upward tendency.

We extract the following table, showing the imports and consumption of cotton on the Continent, during the season 1861-62, viz., from Oct. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30 1862, as well as the stocks on the latter date, from Mr, O. H. Trumpler's annual circular.

	American.	Indian.	Brazil	Egypt	Sundry.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Stock in all ports, Oct. 1, 1861	214,000	22,000	...	4,000	...	240,000
Import (direct)	8,000	14,000	3,000	30,000	42,000	97,000
— (from England)	71,000	395,000	25,000	8,000	1,000	501,000
Total	293,000	431,000	28,000	42,000	43,000	838,000
Deduct export { To England 20,000 To America 3,000 }	18,000	2,000	3,000	...	...	23,000
	275,000	432,000	25,000	42,000	43,000	815,000
Stock; in ports, Sept. 30, 1862	17,000	17,000	2,000		3,000	39,000
Consumption, 1861-62	258,000	415,000	21,000	42,000	40,000	776,000
— 1860-61	1,273,000	425,000		82,000		1,780,000
— 1859-60	1,272,000	385,000		55,000		1,712,000

Letters from Bombay, to Sept. 12, state that in consequence of large contracts for cotton having been made for shipment, the rate of freight had advanced 5s per ton, the quotations being:—To London, 2*l* 5s to 2*l* 10s; to Liverpool, 2*l* 12s 6d to 3*l* per ton. The annexed table exhibits the shipments for August, as well as for the eight months ending Aug. 30, compared with the four previous years:—

	Great Britain.	Cowes, &c., for Orders.	Foreign Europe.	China, &c.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Total for August	45010½	...	3533	...	48543½
Previously exported this year	690692	3578½	7284	7934½	710395
Total for eight months	735702½	3578½	10817	7934½	758938½
Exported same time 1861	756871	18560½	8426½	54656½	838514½
— 1860	329931	2701	12413½	164367½	509413
— 1859	390907	22720	21569	97907	533103
— 1858	223702	13993	19542	76060	333297

The following table, showing the current rates of cotton, at Bombay, on the 12th ultimo, laid down here, is taken from Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s circular.

	Market Value Per candy, 784 lbs.	Cost laid down in England Exchange 2 0¼d per R.
	rs.	d.
Broach, Surat, or Jumbooser	...	...
Dhollera &c., ready	403	14.07
Ditto, to arrive	410	14.34
Bhownuggur	415	14.56
Verawul, Porebore, &c.	380	13.48
Oomrawuttee (Akote)	395	13.82
Kandesh Bharsee, &c.	380	13.48
Compta	385	13.57
Sawginned Dharwar	500	17.30

Referring to the cultivation of cotton in India, and to the prospects of the approaching crop, the same firm observe:—"From all the districts, accounts of the monsoon are satisfactory, and the yield is expected to to be fully an average one; while from the great increase in the extent of land sown, we may anticipate an export in 1863 far exceeding that of any previous season. It would seem that the cultivation of cotton has, in many districts, superseded that of grain, and we may mention that we have heard of an instance of fields in Kattiawar, planted at the commencement of the monsoon with grain, having been ploughed up and resown with cotton when the news of the great rise in prices was received."

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 13	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Suez 28 Oct.
	Crusader	Crew	Calcutta 19. Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 13	Tilly (s)	Pike	Kurrachee, &c.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Veraveal, &c.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Coringa (s)	Calder	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee, &c.—Mr. McNiell, and 2 children; Mr. McKenzie; Mr. G. R. Latham; Mr. Waddington; Mr. L. A. Bulmer; Captain and Mrs. Birch; Lieut. L. F. Perry; Mr. Donaldson; Captain G. Smith and Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Scoble; Lieut. Colonel Pelly; Lieut. C. Lassack; Mr. Smith; Mr. Arther; Mrs. Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Sauder; J. Hooper and 29 deck.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Verravel, &c.:—Captain Peyton and 43 Natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—D. Moore, Esq.; Major Hewett and 110 Natives.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. Imker; Mr. T. Steuart; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brown; Colonel Cherry; Mr. Stanley; Major Peryton; Ensign Bavington; Mr. Hazelgrave; Mr. Remington; Major and Mrs. London; Mr. Shair; Mr. Scobie; Miss Micklejohn and 41 deck.

Commenced Loading.

The steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Gosforth.—330 cases Copper Sheets; 900 kegs Iron; 50 barrels Tar; 54 bales Papers; 100 kegs Red Lead; 279 cases Wine; 5 cases Clocks; 250 packages Iron; 5 cases Medicine; 7 cases Machinery; 279 cases Wine and several packages of Merchandise.

From Liverpool.

Helen Douglas.—200 bales Twist; 6,375 packages Iron; 90 cases Copper; 601 packages Brass; 9 boxes Types; 200 cases Slates; 14 cases Glass; 2 cases Sadlery; 8 bales Canvas; 14 casks Glass; 5 casks Earthrenware; 890 bundles Sheets; 281 barrels Leads; 100 casks White Copper; 50 casks read Copper; 11 cases Copper; 17 bales Merchandise; 3 hhds. Earthenware; 4 hhds. Glass; 400 boxes Tin Plate; 193 cases Spirit; 15 Barrels Tar; 15 boxes Brandy; and several packages of Merchandise.

From China.

P. and O. Company's steamer *Emeu*, 28 boxes Gold; 26 boxes Tea, 29 cases Gold Leaves; 1,773 cases Silk, 1 box Piece Goods; 500 bags Sapacca; 1 box Treasures; 18 boxes Nutmegs; 2 boxes Books; 1 box Chintz; 5 boxes Brass Leaves; 121 packages Bottles; 49 packages Merchandise.

From Glasgow.

Lord Broughton.—209 tons Coals; 96,343 Railway Iron.

From Calcutta.

Knight Errant.—1,454 bags Sugar; 10,719 bags Rice; 420 bags Gunnies; 252 bundles Twine; 87 packages Canvas.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—105 bales Hemp, 367½ cwt., Assar Pursotum; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Dyall Serutt and Co.; 34 bales Orchillaweed, 110 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 5 cases Tortoise Shells, 499 lbs., A. S. Sabutally.

Birkby.—78 packages Coffee, 116 cwt., 3 qrs. 2 lbs. Bhimjee Wookerda and Co.

Gloriana.—156 packages Coffee, 201 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 3 cases Tortoise Shell, 215 lbs., Nanabhoy Luckmeeram; 65 bales Hemp, 227½ cwt., Megjee Moorjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—50 bales Rags, 175 cwt, Morarjee Doongersy; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

Sydney Eggers.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pemchund Roychund; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Courjee Preamjee.

Admiral Lyons.—350 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdonjee.

Glen Monarch.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 50½ bales Cotton, 176½ cwt., Purbhoy Nagerdass; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Dheeruzram Phurusram; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Lallbhoy Golalchund; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Gourdhun Virjee.

Talavera.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bharmull Purbult and Co.; 90 bags Mustardseed, 135 cwt., 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., 10 bags Sureeseed, 15 cwt., 400 bags Gingillyseed, 600 cwt., Chuttorbhoy Nursy.

Peerless.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Ino.—650 bundles Linseed, 325 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Arnot Lyle.—1,000 bundles Country Galls 500 cwt, Jairam Visram.

Oriental.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Norwood.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Inkerman.—400 bundles Gingillyseed, 200 cwt. Withuldass Gourdhundass.

Missouri.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Howden.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Guness Venayeck; 52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Addool Tyeb Essabbohy; 500 bags Gingillyseed, 250 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass.

James Smith.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., D. Jettabhoy; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Govindjee Ramjee; 500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram.

G. H. Holt.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy and Co.; 60½ bales Cotton, 211½ cwt., Dheeruzram Purushram; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hemraz Kessowjee.

Flower of the Forest.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Runchore Megjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Heera Ramjee.

Labrador.—1,125 bundles Surseeseed, 562½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Caledonia.—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Flying Venus.—231 bags Linseed, 344½ cwt., Pesweer Mooljee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—4 packages Bees Wax, 5 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., Lulloobhoy Moolchund; 213 bundles Sharkfins, 65 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lb., 53 bundles Fishmaws, 16 cwt. 20 lbs., Assorbhoy Gangjee and Co.; 51 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhychund Joomka; 12½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Toozneeram Sewnarron; 6 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., each, Ludhabhoy Dewjee; 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs, each, Jugunath Ramjee; 36 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs., each, B. F. Cama; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Dwarkdass Vasewdevjee and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium 137 lbs., each, B. F. Cama; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Luckmeerow Mullarow; 28 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., Ruttonjee Eduljee; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lb., each, Govindram Jaygopall; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each; Lalljee Soomar.

Steamer *Malta.*—5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs, each, Camajee Powchajee and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Nanjeebhoy Mahomed; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Mohomedbhoy Dhuramsy; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Jairaz Fazul and Co. 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 1 box Silver Coins, 1,695 Nos. Jairaz Fazul and Co.

For Shanghaie.

Steamer *Malta.*—80 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *John Bright.*—3 cases Piece Goods, Lulloobhoy Moolchund; 4 packages Bees Wax, 5 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., S. Moolchund; 2 cases Working Boxes, H. S. Woomer.

BENGAL.

The telegraph announced the arrival of the Steamer *Reiver*, Crocket, from Hong-Kong 18th, Singapore 26th, and Penang 28th October.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Flint, Lieut. E. W., 1st M. N. I., to join from England.
Field, Major J., 6th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Ward, Captain W. J., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.
Kenys, Captain C. F., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Xane, Surgeon M., Madras Medical Service, M. D., to rejoin, from England.
Hodgson, Lieut. Colonel W. C., 79th Highlanders, to rejoin, from England.
Litchfeild, Lieut. E. F., 5th Bengal N. I., to join, from England.
Graves, Ensign H. H., 7th Fusiliers, to join.
Davidson, Captain A., Bombay Engineers, from sick leave from England.
Wilson, Lieut. W. H. 21st Reg N. I., on duty, from Jaulnah.
Tabbs, Ensign C. M., 32rd Regt., to join, from England.
Coles, Surgeon W. C., Staff. to join, from England.
Napier, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
Woodhouse, Lieut., 30th Regt., on leave.
Trent, Captain, 33rd Regt., to rejoin, from England.
Seton, Lieut. A. R., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, from England.
Seton, Ensign W. B., 26th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Penniquick, Lieut. Colonel J. F., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Eden, Captain M., Brigade Major, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Maurice, Captain, Guzerat 13th Regt., on sick leave, to Europe.
Beithon, Captain, to Poona.
Woodhouse, Lieut., 30th Regt., on furlough, to Europe.
Briggs, Captain H. F., 6th Regt. N. I., to join, to Asseerghur.
Smith, Major G., 2nd Scinde Horse, to join, to Khanghur.
Dickson, Lieut. E., 1/19th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Perry, Lieut. L. F., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
Losack, Lieut., 93rd Highlanders, to join, to Kurrachee.
Hodgson, Lieut. Colonel W. C., 79th Highlanders, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Hailes, Captain J. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Grierson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.
Davidson, Captain A., Bombay Engineers, to join, to Poona.
Hewett, Major, Brigade Major, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Malder, Lieut. P. D., Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Jacobabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 13th November 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Native General Invaliding Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Saturday next, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Hospital of the 21st Regt. N. I., to examine the unfits of the Native Regiments:—

President.—J. J. Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Members.—Surgeon Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., and Surgeon Broughton, 21st Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1862.

No. 600.—The undermentioned Officer having completed Twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, [illegible] be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th [illegible] 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain G. Davison, 1st November 1862.

No. 601.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, dated 7th May 1857, is republished for general information, in substitution of the rule contained in Article 360, page 226, of 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code:—

Article 49, Section XLV. Part I. of the Military Regulations, is to be expunged, and the following substituted:—

Article 49. All Officers are permitted the indulgence of leave to proceed wheresoever they may wish, without pecuniary loss, for period of thirty days in each half year or sixty consecutive days in a year, and such leave may be granted by Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, or Stations; but Officers availing themselves of the half yearly thirty days' leave must not be absent from the musters of 1st January and 1st July.; Staff Officers desiring to avail themselves of this privilege leave must make approved arrangements for the performance of their duties in their absence.

The following is to be added as Article 49 A:—

Article 49 A. When Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, and Stations, avail themselves of privilege leave, they will report the circumstance to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, as also when such leave is granted to Officers Commanding Regiments.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1862.

No. 602.—Referring to G. G. O. N. 855, of the 30th May 1862, and to paragraph 6 of the G. G. O. No. 483, of the 26th August last, His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in supercession of the orders marginally quoted, which are hereby cancelled, to direct that officers proceeding to Europe Overland, or *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, at the expense of Government, shall, in the first instance, draw a moiety only of the regulated amount of passage money. The remaining moiety will be paid to the Agent after the Vessel's departure, on the production of a certificate by the Commander of the Vessel of the Officer having sailed in her, and one from the Pilot of the date of the Vessel's departure.

Paras. 27 to 29, page 886 of Jameson's Code.
Para. 489, page 137, 2nd Appendix.

No. 603.—The following promotions are made in succession to Lieut. Murphy, retired:—

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) James Moon to be Conductor.

Commissariat Serjeant Michael McCarthy to be Sub-Conductor.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1862.

No. 604.—Lieut. John R. Lee, on the Cadre of the late 30th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign his Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Service at his own request, from the 30th November 1862.

No. 605.—Major J. Thacker and Capt. L. M. Davies are confirmed in their appointments as Sub-Assistants Commissary General to complete the Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1862.

No. 606.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. G. E. Keith, Cadre of H. M.'s late 31st Regt. N. I., of his Commission in Her Majesty's Army.

No. 607.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in this Presidency, payment of Pension is to be made and charged accordingly.

Serjeant William Sherlock; late of the Unattached List, One Shilling and Ten Pence per diem from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay.

Bombay Castle, 11th. November 1862.

No. 608.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major W. S. Jones, of the Bombay Staff Corps, for eighteen months.
Major C. Buckle, Political Agent Rewa Kanta, for twenty months.
Captain R. M. Bonner, Commanding Guzerat Bheel Corps, for twenty months.
Assistant Surgeon H. Wilson, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Rules.

No. 609.—Capt. H. Shewell, attached to Her Majesty's 9th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from the 27th December 1862, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 610.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M. Belcher, M.D., is brought on the strength of the Bombay Army from the 28th October, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 611.—Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, of the Staff Corps, has been appointed a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Tanna and Rutnagherry.

No. 613.—The following Officers have been appointed Supernumerary Assistants to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country:—

Lieut. J. L. Fagan, of the General List, attached to H. M.'s 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, of the General List, attached to H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I.

No. 614.—Ensign A. C. Babington, attached to H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Cannanore for six months, on medical certificate.

No. 615.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 978, dated 30th October, is republished:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. W. M. Campbell, of the Corps of Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be a Second Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, vice Lieut. Trail, resigned."

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1862.

No. 616.—Lieut. R. R. Woodhouse, of the Cadre of H. M.'s late 30th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Rules.

No. 617.—Lieut. J. D. Swiney, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, is allowed leave to England for three months on urgent private affairs, from the 12th instant.

No. 618.—The services of Lieut. Bedford, of the Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 12th Nov. 1862.

Serjeant J. Pease, of the Unattached List, employed in the Meteorological Department having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 44th Regiment and directed to join.

Under instructions from Government the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Sappers and Miners are placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, as follows and will proceed to join under such instructions as may be communicated by the Superintending Engineer to the Officer Commanding Sappers and Miners:—

Northern Circle.—Serjeants David Tait, James Whelan, Joseph Sparkes, Joseph Parkhill, John Pritchard, and Richard Andrews.

Central Circle.—Serjeant George Pinsent, Robert Smith, Edward Stanley, George Phillips, Alexander Woods, and Thomas Woods.

Southern Circle.—Serjeants Claude Vautin, William Grey, Joseph Watt, W. B. Rix, Benjamin Emmons, and Isaac Cutter.

The undermentioned Officer having been reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his station

Commissariat Department.—Lieut. F. C. Sherren.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:

General List.—Lieut. A. Greenland, attached to 11th Regt. N. I., from 12th to 31st November, in extension to remain at Mount Aboo, on medical certificate.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Bannister, from 25th October to 25th November, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Medical.—Assistant Surgeon J. C. Taylor attached to 103rd Foot from 10th to 30th November, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1862.

No. 160.—The leave granted to Mr. C. P. Wilson, Mate, in the Indian Navy, by General Order No. 97, dated 25th June last, is under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1862.

No. 161.—The following temporary arrangements, and appointments are made:—

By Officiating Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

The following promotions will take place in the Pilot Department.

Mr. D. Jolley to be 1st Class Pilot from the 1st August 1862 vice Mr. J. Easthope, 1st Class Pilot, deceased.

Mr. S. E. Sculthorp to be 2nd Class Pilot. from the 1st August 1862, vice Mr. Jolley, promoted.

Mr. J. F. Walke to be 2nd Class Pilot from the 20th August 1862, vice Mr. Anderson, 2nd Class Pilot, pensioned.

Mr. O. J. Fisher. 2nd Mate of the Outer Light Vessel, to be Probationary Pilot from the 1st September 1862,

Mr. F. White, Mate, from the Pilot Schooner "Marie," to be Probationary Pilot from the 1st September 1862.

Mr. Thomas Nancarrow to be Probationary Pilot, from the 3rd September 1862. and to be employed as Mate of the Pilot Schooner "Marie," as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant Carey, of the *Semiramis*, to the Command of the *Pleiad*, from the 27th August 1862, vice Lieutenant Searle, transferred to the *Victoria*.

Mr. Robinson, Captain's Clerk, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Clerk in charge of the *Berenice*, from the 1st September 1862, vice Mr. McGee, transferred to the *Ajdaha*.

Capt. J. W. Young, C. B., Assistant Superintendent I. N., to assume Command of the *Ajdaha*, until further orders, from the 2nd September 1862.

Mr. Campbell, Mate, of the *Victoria*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 27th August 1862.

Capt. John Frushard to resume Command of the *Ajdaha*, from the 4th, September 1162, vice Captain Young, C.B., relieved.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thorp, of the *Elphinstone*, to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Tigris*, from the 6th July to 3rd August 1862.

Acting Lieut. Bruce, of the *Tigris*, to be Acting Lieut. of the *Falkland*, from the 18th July 1862, to fill a vacancy.

No. 162.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I. N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Mr. Maury, Captain's Clerk, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Clerk in Charge of the *Berenice*, from the 3rd October 1862, vice Mr. Robinson, relieved.

Acting Lieutenant Sconce, in harbour charge of the *Ferooz*, to the Command of that vessel, from the 10th October 1862.

Mr. Antram, Purser, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Purser of the *Ferooz*, from the 10th October 1862.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Ferooz*, from the 10th October 1862.

Acting Lieut. Sconce of the *Ferooz*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel, from the 10th October 1862, in addition, there being no other Officer available.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Commander G. N. Adams, I. N., Senior Naval Officer and Commanding the *Zenobia*, to command the *Semiramis*, from the 30th September 1862, vice Lieutenant Carpendale, transferred to the *Mahi*.

Acting Lieut. Brebner, of the *Zenobia*, to be acting Lieutenant of the *Semiramis*, from the 30th September 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Gardiner, Commanding the *Mahi*, to command the *Zenobia*, from the 30th September 1862, vice Commander Adams transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Lieut. Carpendale, of the *Semiramis*, to command the *Mahi*, from the 30th September 1862, vice Lieutenant Gardiner transferred to the *Zenobia*."

Lieut. Fendall, of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 30th September 1862, vice Acting Lieutenant Brebner transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Mr. W. Duncan, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Zenobia*, was employed on board the *Constance*, from 22nd to 24th September 1862, repairing Gun hooks.

Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla Orders.

Lieut. H. H. James, Mr. Hunter, 2nd Class Engineer, and L. Kinserly, Engineer Apprentice, of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer "*Governor Higginson*," from 24th to 27th September 1862.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1862.

No. 163.—Lieut. E. Brazier has been allowed by the Government of India a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

CIVIL.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, Nov.* 13.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. Atkinson, Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, received charge of the Political Agency and the Punch Mahals from Major C. Buckle on the 4th instant.

Lieut. and Adjutant G. R. C. Westropp received charge of the [illegible] in Command, Sawunt Warree Local Corps, and [illegible] Assistant to the Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warree, on the 4th instant.

Major J. T. Barr assumed charge of the Political Agency at Kolapoor on the 7th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly has been appointed to act as Political Resident at Bushire for the Persian Gulf during the absence of Captain Jones I. N., or until further orders.

Capt. H. F. Disbrowe has been appointed to act as British Agent at Muscat during Major Malcolm Green's employment at Khelat, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for India in Council having intimated his opinion that the Provisions of Section 3 of Act LIV. of 24th and 25th Victoria apply to the Office of Deputy Secretary to this Government of the Legislative Department, the appointment of Mr. L. H. Bayley as Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Department is cancelled from this date, in consequence of his not having resided 7 years in India at the date of his appointment.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Acting Second Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, under date 7th April last, is extended for two days.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Judge of Ahmedabad, made over charge of the Adawlut to his Assistant, Mr. Gopal Row Hurry, on the evening of the 4th instant, and the latter Officer delivered over charge of the same to Mr. Sandwith, Acting Judge, on the 5th idem.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, received charge of the Broach Adawlut, from Mr. W. Sandwith on the 3rd instant.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, Second Assistant Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Sections 22 and 23 of Act XXV. of 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. A. Pym, 2nd Light Cavalry, has been appointed on special duty in Khandesh in succession to Captain Dods.

Major F. J. Goldsmid to be Collector of Kurrachee.

M. H. N. B. Erskine to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and to act as Collector of Kurrachee during Major Goldsmid's absence on sick leave.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to continue to act as Collector of Tanna during the absence on leave of Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to act as Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum from the date of Mr. S. St. J. Gordon's departure on three months. privilege leave.

Mr. J. E. Keith has been permitted to resign his appointment as Assistant to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ambaram Kevalram is permitted to resign the Government Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Serjeant Overseer J. W. Williams is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS—

At Sylhet, on the 24th October, the wife of Merrick A. G. Shawe, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Goosery, on the 30th October, the wife of J. Scott Collins, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE—

At the old Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 1st November, by the Rev. J. Richards, M. A., Richard Banbury, Esq., Bengal Army, Civil Surgeon of Mymensing, to Elizabeth S. T. Milsom, eldest daughter of the late George Page Harriott Milsom, Esq., Surgeon, late of Collumpton, Devon.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At Muttra, on the 6th November, the wife of Captain R Alexander, 20th Hussars, of a son.

At Umballa, on the 2nd November, the wife of Lieutenant D. S. Pemberton, 5th R. H. Brigade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—

At Simla, on the 4th November, by the Rev. J. Robinson, Captain T. Bland Strange, Royal Artillery, to Elinor, youngest daughter of the late Captain Robert Taylor, Bengal Army.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	0 14 0	......
" 1 "	1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of the departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

MAIL FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Mails for SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, per Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT," will be closed on SATURDAY NEXT, the 15th instant at 5 olock P.M., Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Ireland Postage.

MAILS TO MUSCAT *viâ* KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER 1862.

Last Qr.	Friday	14d. 11h. 1.7m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	21d. 11h. 5.7m. P.M.
First Qr.	Friday	28d. 2h. 55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	14		6 8	5 21	3 38	4 3	Date 12th Nov. Time—8h. 0m. 10s.
Sat.	15	Muchutus, Bp.	6 9	5 21	4 31	5 5	
Sun.	16	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 21	5 42	6 17	
Mon.	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 20	6 52	7 26	
Tues.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	7 59	8 29	
Wed.	19		6 11	5 20	8 57	9 10	
Thur.	20	Edmond, K. and M.	6 12	5 20	9 23	9 45	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 14th.—Great earthquake in England, 1318.

Saturday 15th.—First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1798.

Sunday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.

Monday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

Tuesday 18th—Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by storm, 1772.

Wednesday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Thursday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey, died, 1530.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 13th Nov.

From Calicut to Shokeyab Feezazally, Dera Esmael Khan to Waramull Mubermull, Calicut to Seorman, Indore to Sookdavah Mundralaka, at Tarrachund Ramchunder's.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th instant between the hours of 5 and 6½ P.M.

EWEN GRANT, Major,
Military Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov 1		KURRACHEE	Nov 8	
AGRA	Nov 8		LAHORE	Nov 5	
ALLAHABAD	Nov 7		LONDON	Oct 18	
AUSTRALIA	July 25		MAURITIUS	Sept 12	
ALEXANDRIA	Oct 23		MADRAS	Nov 7	
BANGALORE	Nov 7		MALTA	Oct 21	
COCHIN	Nov 1		MEERUT	Nov 7	
CALCUTTA	Nov 4		OUDH	Nov 8	
CAPE	Sept 30		PUNJAUB	Nov 4	
CEYLON	Oct 1		PENANG	Oct 8	
DELHI	Nov 8		RANGOON	Oct 20	
FRANCE	Oct 22		SUEZ	Oct 28	
HONGKONG	Sept 27		SINGAPORE	Oct 6	

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

ASHRAY MASKIL EL-DAL—(O! the blessings of him that attendeth to the sick)—sung the "Sweet Psalmist of Israel" in one of his most beautiful sacred lyrics; and his "son according to the flesh," the benevolent David Sassoon of our city, manifests, by his care for the sick, his faith in the declaration and his desire to possess the blessings. Having observed the actual sufferings of the poor of the city of Poona from want of necessary medical treatment in their sickness, and having concluded from the growing importance and increasing population of the city that these sufferings must be greatly augmented in future unless provision be made on a large scale to prevent them, David Sassoon, Esquire, submitted to Government about the middle of October a truly noble proposal to build and endow a General Hospital in that city. He proposed, we understand, to contribute FIFTY THOUSAND rupees for the building, and a HUNDRED THOUSAND rupees for the endowing, of a hospital to contain accommodation for two hundred patients, with two detached buildings—one for a Lying-in Hospital to contain accommodation for thirty or forty patients, and the other for vaccination purposes. He has stipulated that the Hospital shall be built in a healthy locality, and one which will be most convenient for the poor people. He has, moreover, stipulated that Government shall give the ground, and in addition to the interest on his endowment shall contribute such a sum annually as will meet the expences of the Institution. The establishment of this Hospital will enable Government to dispense with the Civil Hospital, the cost of which will be saved.

We understand, further, that the Governor in Council has, as might well have been expected, expressed his sense of the truly philanthropic and charitable character of the proposal, has accepted on behalf of Her Majesty's Government the conditions on which it has been made, and has determined to do every thing in his power to give prompt effect to the liberality. His Excellency has, moreover, appointed a committee, consisting of the Revenue Commissioners of both Divisions, the Collector of Poona, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Poona Division, and one or two gentlemen to be nominated by Mr. Sassoon, to take all the necessary steps for realizing the grand design of the benefaction; and has instructed the Committee to bear in mind that, while Mr. Sassoon's munificence must not be lavished on mere ornament, the building should be made a worthy monument of such great and noble liberality.

This is certainly a very noble exercise of charity, of large-hearted and princely munificence and liberality on the part of the venerable and esteemed David Sassoon. There is no place where such an Institution is more needed than in Poona. The Capital of the Deccan is filled with a poor population, constantly recruited by an influx of the poor of the surrounding country. This charity will afford unspeakable relief, and bring upon him who has exercised it the blessing of thousands that would otherwise be ready to perish. We are exceedingly glad that the Government has so cordially accepted Mr. Sassoon's munificent offer, and we trust that Poona will soon have a General Hospital that will be a great blessing to the poor, a great ornament to the City, and a great honor to the benevolent and venerable founder.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18th OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday morning about 4 o'clock. She brings the English Mails of Oct. 18.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—P. and O. Steamer Nubia and Nepaul H. F. I. M. Transport Gironde and European, and Messageries Imperials Steamers Imperative and Gambadge.

SHIPPING AT ADEN.—P. and O. Steamer Benares and H. M. I. N. Schooner Fanny; Passed H. M. I. N. Steam ship Feroze at Sea on Friday 7th November at 9 o'clock A.M. Latitude 14.18 Longitude 53.00 E.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Hailes; Miss Grierson; Capt. and Mrs. Keays, and infant, and European female servant; Mrs. Seward and infant, and native female servant; Mrs. Gibson, and infant; Mr. C. M. Tibbs; Miss Cowan; Mrs. Faunce; Mrs. Neill and infant child; Mrs. Wurson and child; Mr. and Mrs. Wathen; Rev. W. and Mrs. Rebb; Captain Trent; Captain Ward; Lieut. and Mrs. Seton; Mrs. Colonel Pelly; Captain Davidson; Mr. C. Wilkinson; Lieut. Flint; Mr. Machell; Lucy Pegler; Mary Pegler; Mrs. Jones; S. Halse; N. Taylor; A. Sass; S. Swettingham; G. Wragg; W. Brewer; two Misses Bell; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pennycuick, and infant, and native servant; Mr. J. A. Mason; Mr. W. H. Packley; R. Calley; Mr. Beaumont; Mr. and Mrs. McLeod; J. Watson; Captain Burnes and native Male servant; J. H. Johnson; J. Hyndman; Mrs. Symonds; Mr. Ridley.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Steel; Dr. Coles; Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott; Miss Elliott; Mr. Moir; Mr. and Mrs. Jervis; Col. Hodgson; Mr. A. Grant; Mr. Ashburner; Mr. and Mrs. Clover; Mr. Leslie; Mr. C. Ralli; Mrs. E. Southey; Miss Muspratt: Mr. Wesche; Mr. W. J. Blanford; Mr. Siebert; Major Field; Mr. Barker; Mr. Arthur; Capt. and Mrs. Napier; Mr. A. Wynne; Dr. Can; Commander Fraser; Mr. Shacklehon; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Graves; and Mr. J. Hesse.

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. D. Hean.

From Southampton to Singapore,—Mr. Page's native male servant; and Mr. Mullins.

From Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. Schunnam; Mr. Page; and Mr. Oudart.

From Southampton to Hongkong.—Mr. Harper; and Mr. Mintaw.

From Alexandria to Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Heinsar,

From Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. Faiguet.

From Alexandria to Bombay.—Mr. Litchfield; Mr. Gumpat; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; and Miss Trummell.

From Suez to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gabraith; Mr. Dunsdale; one native fireman; Mr. Hilerderandt; and Rev. Mr. Ciani.

From Aden to Bombay.—Three natives; E. Dorabjee and wife, one woman and two children.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

M. Thouvenel has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in France, and is succeeded by M. Drouyn de l'Huys. This change has occasioned much alarm in Turin. The probable resignation of Rattazzi is rumoured.

The anti-slavery proclamation of President Lincoln has been treated in the Confederate Congress as a gross violation of the usages of war, and as destroying all terms between North and South. It was proposed to hoist the black flag, declaring death to every man found on Southern soil in arms against the government.

M'Clellan has crossed the Potomac, and a battle in Virginia is considered imminent. An important engagement has taken place near Corinth, in which the Confederates have been beaten.

A crisis has arisen between the King of Prussia and the Representative Chamber. The Upper House having rejected the Commons' amendments on the budget, and passed the budget itself, the Lower House declared that the proceeding was unconstitutional, and protested against any action being taken upon it by the government. The king immediately dissolved the Parliament, announcing at the same time his determination to carry out the original budget. The utmost excitement prevails in Prussia.

The two Chambers of Denmark proper opened on the 4th Oct. The President's speech produced a profound sensation, claiming the Elder as the natural frontier of Denmark and Holstein, and declaring Schleswig an integral part of the Danish kingdom. Earl Russell has recommended the government to cancel the Schleswig constitution, which they have declined to do.

A special Cabinet Council is called for the 23rd October, when the distress in Lancashire, the American war, and the Italian question will be taken into consideration.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major W. Master, Retired List, Bengal Army—W. Chalmer, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—R. J. F. Goldstein, Chaplain, Bombay Establishment—General G. B. Brooks, Bombay Infantry—James Harrison, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is said to be appointed French ambassador to Rome. He is a prominent Ultramontane.

A rumour prevails that an arrangement has been entered into between Hungary and Austria, and that a new Diet will be convened, and the emperor crowned King of Hungary.

It is believed that the French Chamber will meet in January

The Italian budget for 1863 shows a diminishing deficit.

Sicily is tranquil, and the people are favourable to the disarmament carried out by the government.

Garibaldi is expected to visit England as soon as his wound is healed.

Major-General Sir Edward Macarthur has received the colonelcy of the 100th Regiment, from which Lord Melville has been transferred to the 32nd Light Infantry.

The London police authorities have prohibited open air meetings in any of the public parks of the metropolis, in consequence of the riots in Hyde-park.

The Irish labourers in Birkenhead have committed desperate riots in the town in consequence of a

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debating institute having announced Garibaldi and Rome as a subject for discussion.

The Marshland inundation has been effectually checked, but not before great damage had been done.

Offers of full pardon have been made by Austria to all Hungarians in the Italian service who would return to the Austrian service. They have been rejected.

A pastoral from Cardinal Wiseman has been read in the Roman Catholic churches, calling upon the Irish to abstain from visiting parks or other places where there may be danger of disturbances.

It is rumoured that the ex-Queen of Naples has resolved to take the veil.

Two shocking railway accidents have occurred: one between Edinburgh and Glasgow, when several persons were killed, and many injured; and the other on the London and Dover line when the driver was killed, and several passengers severely hurt.

At a public meeting held at Brighton, the mayor presiding, resolutions of sympathy with Garibaldi, and of protest against the further occupation of Rome, were unanimously carried. A public meeting of a similar character has been held in London.

The Lord Chancellor's Land Transfer Act has come into operation, and a good deal of business has been already done under it.

The railway from Naples to Rome is completed; but the Pope has hitherto withheld his authorisation of the Roman portion.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.; 30 days' 1s. 11⅞d. to 2. 0½d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 109¼ to ½

Consols for Money, 93⅜ to 93⅞; Ditto, Account, Nov. 6, 93⅞.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market firmer.

The Stock Markets are generally dull.

Produce Markets without improvement. *Tea* sells slowly. *Silk* in steady demand. The *Indigo* sales have gone off without animation at 3d. per lb. decline. *Sugar* very flat. *Rice* quiet. *Saltpetre* steady. *Jute* firmly held, but little doing. *Cutch* 27s. per cwt. *Shellac* quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 85s. to 88s; good middling, 88s. 6d. to 91s.; fine middling, 92s. to 94s per cwt. Market rather dull.

Linseed dull at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 71s. for Bombay; *Rapeseed* is quoted at 67s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil held at £54s. 10s. for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 29d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18d. to 18¼d.; fair Dhollera, 16d. to 17d. per lb. Market declining. Prices nominal.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 18s. Madapollams, 32-inch., 3lbs., 6s. 6d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 29d. per lb. Holders firm but little doing.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, *October* 25.

American news to eleventh October.

Confederate's Cavalry under Stewart has again entered Maryland, and captured Chambersberg.

News caused much excitement.

Desperate fighting in Kentucky for two days. Indecisive for either side.

Gold twenty-nine premium.

Liverpool Cotton market, moderate demand. Best Surats twenty-one pence.

NINE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

WE have received the following private telegrams and shipping intelligence:—

LIVERPOOL, 27*th October, afternoon.*

Cotton quiet, firm—prices three farthings higher since seventeenth.

American news continues warlike.

LONDON, 27*th Oct.*

Cotton market flat.

Linseed 6*d.* lower.

Wool ½*d.* higher.

Bencoolen, Liverpool to Bombay, total loss.

Pride of the Ocean, Captain Kyle, London to Bombay, Falmouth, leaky and discharging cargo.

LONDON, 27*th Oct. afternoon.*

Cotton quiet—holders firm—Dhollera seventeen pence—Sawginned twenty-one pence—sales 26,000

Linseed lower.

Piece Goods dull—prices easier.

LONDON, 25*th October.*

Cotton very flat, Prices same as Circular.

We have received the following shipping news:—

Nell Gwynn.—Clark, master, from Bombay ran against the Albert Pier Head, Liverpool, damaged herself severely, and knocked her anchor through her Port Bow.

India, from Glasgow to Kurrachee has put back with her cargo shifted, and will discharge.

Pericles, from Bombay in going into the Albert Dock, Liverpool, struck the sill of the Dock, but was afterwards got off without much damages.

(*From the Times of India.*)

NEW YORK, 11*th Oct.*

Federals claim the victory in a battle recently fought in Kentucky. Confederates again in Pensylvania. Have destroyed the Great Pensylvanian Railway. Proposals have been made in the Confederate Congress tending to the seizure or purchase of one million bales of Cotton, for re-sale in the European market.

TURIN, 22*nd Oct.*

Garibaldi's health improved.

NEW YORK, 17*th Oct.*

Great democratic meeting at New York. Lincoln's proclamation severely blamed.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PEOPLE are rather less inclined than they were a few days back to regard Mr. Gladstone's language as indicative of an intention on the part of Government to interfere in the American war; but the general impression as to the long continuance of that war is such as to restrain buyers from operating in yarn and cloth at the present prices. No class of buyers have attempted any business worth mentioning this week. On the other hand, there is no pressing of sales by holders, who know that anything of the kind could only bring offers which they are not prepared to accept, if indeed it would bring any offers at all at this moment. But there is an uneasy feeling among holders, and many of them, perhaps all the speculative ones, would undoubtedly take lower prices than they are quoting, lower than they would have listened to a week back. There is no question about yarns being lower, both in water twist at large, and in all mule twists and wefts, except very fine numbers which are stationary. Many producers are very sanguine about the value of cloth being sustained, if not carried higher. They reason thus:—There is not now more than one-sixth of a full production coming from the looms; there is not in this market and in the makers' hands a stock exceeding a full production of three weeks; the warehouses of all the home dealers are nearly empty, and there is next to nothing on the shelves of the drapers all through the country; even well-to-do housewives are keeping their families bare; while a similar state of things exists in all foreign countries. How can prices go down, they ask, with the present production not exceeding the present demand, and with such vast and daily enlarging gaps before us to be filled up when cotton shall flow in its natural quantity? Others, however, do not believe that when the American war is over prices can be maintained at nearly their present height, though a comparatively high level is sure to exist.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Assist.-Surgeon G. Nayler ....6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Grimes..........Infantry.
Capt. G. S. Morris..........................10th N. I.
Lieut. J. [illegible]..........................Infantry.
Ensign E. F. [illegible] ....15th N.I. attached.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 9	Caroline	Packard	Bombay.
„ 12	Monica	Wills	Ditto.
„ 13	Thetis	Reis	Ditto.
„ „	Douglas Castle	Steele	Ditto.
„ 14	Zoboah	Morrison	Ditto.
„ 15	Mary Shepherd	Budge	Ditto.
„ „	Burlington	Howes	Ditto.
„ „	Morayshire	Mathers	Ditto.
„ „	War Spirit	Lucas	Ditto.
„ „	Prudhoe	Johnson	Ditto.
„ „	Albion	Thompson	Ditto.
„ „	Viscount Canning.	—	Ditto.
„ „	Electric	Underwood	Ditto.
„ 16	Crescent	Ewing	Ditto.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 9	Pride of the Ocean	Kyle	Bombay.
„ „	Hadassah	Dickson	Ditto.
„ „	Havelock	Gandy	Ditto.
„ 13	Bosphorus	Pendleton	Ditto.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Augusta, Bombay to London, Sept. 17, lat. 13 N., long. 26 W.

Ivanhoe, Bombay to Falmouth, Sept. 28, lat. 27 N., long. 35 W.

Maid of India, from Bombay Oct. 2, lat. 36 N. long. 34 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Sept. 9	Received via Marseilles. Oct. 15.	Received via Southampton. —
MADRAS	„ 14		
BOMBAY	„ 12		
BURMAH	Aug. 30		
CHINA	„ 27		
CEYLON	„ 17		

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th October* 1862.

EVENTS, Home and Foreign, since the despatch of the last mail, a week ago, are of anything but a pleasant character. What between the quarrels of Papal and Garibaldian sympathisers, the public peace in various parts of England has been disturbed and outraged to an extent altogether unknown amongst us, in the most excited periods of political turmoil, for many years.

All England has been scandalised by an outrage perpetrated by the low and ignorant Irish Roman Catholics in Brikenhead, after a fashion that has excited disgust and indignation throughout the Country.

A local debating Society had been debating amongst its members in a comperatively quiet way—in their own rooms—the very mild question as to whether Garibaldi was most to be praised or blamed for his late unsuccessful enterprise against Rome. The question, it appears, had been of sufficient interest to cause an adjournment of the debate for a wee , and accordingly, on the evening of the renewed discussion, a large body of the Irish, set on, as has since been proved, by their priests, commenced after the meeting was over, a regular attack on the police, flourishing shillelahs, brickbats, and whatever offensive weapons they could lay hands on, to the dismay of all loyal, peaceable inhabitants, injuring numbers of the police, some cases having been reported to have issued fatally to the persons injured. The Magistrates are greatly blamed for their inactivity and indecision, as it seems generally admitted that if prompt action had been taken the riot would have been thoroughly quelled in half an hour's time.

Whether the Magistrates were to blame or not, however, does not affect the very serious question raised by the riots that have taken place in London and Birkenhead and have been attempted elsewhere.

Englishmen will never tolerate, from any quarter, whether Pope, Cardinal or a Cardinal's "dear Irish children,"—any interference with their right of free public discussion and debate of any subject they please,—so that the public peace is not thereby endangered.

The pretence of the respectable Roman Catholics who have ventured forward lame defences of the conduct of the Irish, on the plea that their religion was being abused, is too ludicrous to be entertained. The plea will not hold water. The Garibaldians may have talked any amount of nonsense, but they said nothing against Roman Catholics. And the truth is, their denunciation of the Papal Government of Rome, and the French occupation of it, is gall and wormwood to the Romish priests in this country. They fear for their influence if the temporal power of the Pope utterly breaks down. The Romish priests are a caste distinct from every other social influence in Christendom, the stronghold of their caste is the Pope's temporal power, and they will hazard everything to prevent its overthrow.

Hence their deluding the ignorant wretches, so completely under their influence and control, that their religion is being abused, and their stirring them up in an indirect but too effectual way, to use *physical* arguments in its defence, in which they appear to have more faith than in any thing in the *moral* way! It is to be hoped the strong arm of the law will be put forth in such a way as to deter for the future all rioters of the Birkenhead order, whether Orange or Roman Catholic, lay or clerical.

Cardinal Wiseman put forth a pastoral letter in the beginning of the week of the most extraordinary character, addressed to "his dear Irish children," calling upon them ostensibly to refrain from molesting the park-gatherings of Garibaldian sympathisers, but really in effect with his tongue in his cheek, not a little delighted at the whole affair, if the truth was really known. This pastoral for bad English, and bad citizenship, is unique in its way.

There has been no further outbreak at Birkenhead since Wednesday, and it is to be hoped the public peace will not again be disturbed.

The London Garibaldians held a meeting at the London Tavern yesterday, under the Presidency of one of the City Members, Mr. Western Wood. There was a great gathering, but one of no influence, all the speechifying was of the most commonplace character, by persons of no name or authority; nevertheless it was as well they should assert their right to meet and discuss their views whatever they might be, so long as they did so in an orderly legal manner; and after the recent rioting, most persons are glad that the demonstration, such as it was, took place, and that all passed off quietly without the least disturbance.

An accident of a most lamentable, and hitherto unheard of character in the sad list of Railway disasters, occurred on Monday evening last on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, within twelve miles of Edinburgh, by two trains meeting on the same line of rails and running into each other.

The shock is described as most appalling. Seventeen persons were killed, and a vast number more maimed and wounded in a most painful manner. The cause of the accident is attributed to the pointsman, but nothing on the subject can be safely affirmed till a thorough judicial investigation takes place. Full details of this horrible affair are given in the newspapers.

An accident of a somewhat similar character occurred on the Chatham and Dover line, but fortunately without any of the shocking results that followed that on the Scotch Railway.

Mr. Gladstone's triumphal tour in the north, had hardly ended, when Lord Palmerston, receives an ovation of a like pleasing, if not so imposing a character in the south.

Our ever fresh and lively Premier, possesses the act of saying *nothing* pleasantly, in a degree unequalled by any public man living, and during the present week, at Winchester and Southampton, he has been delighting vast assemblages with his nothings in his usual pleasant and amusing way.

Another of our leading statesman, Sir George Lewis, has given his views on American Affairs, briefly, but with characteristic shrewdess and sagacity, in an incidental way at an agricultural meeting in Herefordshire.

Sir George, with his habitual caution and reserve, withholds his own opinion on the aspect of affairs, and contents himself with stating that the South has not yet established itself in a way to show that the contest is mutually decided, that it certainly is not exhausted, and that the reasons for our keeping entirely clear and neutral are as powerful as ever.

Some of the papers affect to see considerable divergence of opinion on the American question between Sir George Lewis and Mr. Gladstone. We believe the difference is merely one of statement, arising from difference of temperament. Mr. Gladstone is fervid and imaginative, Lewis is cold and cautious; but their views appear to us substantially the same.

Mr. Cobden has been spending festive days and nights in the head quarters of high farming, East Lothian, and at an agricultural dinner, there it was pleasant to see the Corypheus of the renowned Anti-corn Law League, shaking hands over old quarrels with the East Lothian farmers, who are now fully alive to the fact that the repeal of the Corn Law has placed the Agricultural interest of Great Britain in a healthier and more flourishing condition than it ever was before.

The political horizon is unhappily becoming darkened in more places than one in Europe.

In France, there has been long talk of changes in the *personnel* of the Emperor's *clerks* (to call them Ministers in one sense of the term is preposterous). And some of these are now on the eve of coming to pass. The ablest and the best man Louis Napoleon has had in his Foreign Office, since the *coup d'etat*, M. Thouvenel, has resigned or been dismissed, there is no knowing which, and other changes it is said will soon follow. Even Presigny, the Emperor's right hand man, is to *go*, and the Saviour of his finances, M. Fould, if all tales be true. M. Thouvenel has been replaced by M. Drouyn de l'Huys, who has been under a *shade* and in retirement, since his and Lord John Russell's failure at the Vienna Conferences in 1855.

The removal of Thouvenel bodes no good to the Italian cause, and as regards Rome points to a policy of retrogression entirely. The Emperor is perplexed, there is no doubt, the influence of the priests and of his *better half* which went in the same direction, have prevailed for the present, but for how long no one would be inclined to speculate.

Few believe in priestly leanings on the part of Louis Napoleon, but it may be very convenient for him to have the aid of the priests in the coming elections, and when his ends are served well, we shall see what we shall see!

In the meantime there is no doubt but that the Altramontane party is crowing throughout France and elsewhere.

Prussia is in the thick of a serious political crisis. The upper house has sided with the Government, and the King, fancying himself with this aid strong enough to defy the Deputies, has dissolved the Chamber, and said he will govern without its aid. The Chamber of Deputies, before seperating had unanimously voted that the proceedings of the Government were in violation of the constitution. If the deputies are prudent and firm, they will *create* constitutional Government in Prussia in reality, for it is only a form as yet. The King if he were wise, should drop his divine *right* notions, and ponder over Charles the First's history. It might yet open his eyes in time.

The *Scotia* has arrived with American news to the 8th inst. It is altogether of a warlike character, there has been fighting again on an old battle field at Corinth in Mississippi, where it is reported the confederates under Generals Price, Van Dorn and Lovell have been defeated by the Federal General Rosencranz, after nearly two days of hard fighting, but it is clear that the telegrams cannot be depended on, and we require fuller details before we can know what to believe, beyond the fact that there has been heavy loss on both sides.

The impotent proclamation of President Lincoln's, for the enancipation of slaves in all states in rebellion in January 1863, seems to have caused considerable excitement and exasperation in the South. Retaliatory measures of a shocking character are spoken of in the Southern Congress, and it will not be the fault of the Federal Government if the American Continent is not soon plunged in the horrors of a servile War.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FOR some days past a loose rumour has prevailed of an approaching "modification" of the French ministry; but nobody gave any credit to it, until the 'Patrie' circumstantially denied that there was any foundation for such a report, confidently assuring its readers that the only question before the cabinet was the elections, upon which the Emperor had already made up his mind, so that, in fact, according to the 'Patrie,' the ministry was a perfect reflection of the Happy Family. The suspicion which this statement excited was confirmed by the next publication of the 'Moniteur,' which contained the official announcement of the resignation of M. Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Mr. Droyn de l'Huys in his place. It is supposed in some quarters that M. Thouvenel will be followed into his retirement by MM. Fould, who was highly complimented only a week ago by the Emperor, Rouher, Rouland, Baroche, and Count Persigny. This is a sweeping conjecture, which may or may not, be justified by the event; but without speculating upon a further break-up of the compact cabinet which has held the Roman question so long in suspense, the situation is grave enough as it stands.

It will be remembered that before the Emperor went to recreate himself at Biarritz, M. Thouvenel submitted to his Majesty's consideration the draft of a note to the ambassadar at Rome, fixing a term to the occupation, and recommending his Holiness to make his arrangements according, especially with reference to the conciliation of his subjects. Nothing further was done in the matter. The Emperor wanted to bathe, and Rome must wait. It had waited so long, that a few weeks more could not make much difference.

In the meanwhile other influences were set to work. As nothing could be done till the Emperor returned to Paris, there was a capital opportunity for the august lady, who has been, not inaptly, called the Egeria of the Papacy, to improve the situation, and, if report speak truly, the result shows how well she succeeded. It is impossible to exaggerate the probable consequences of M. Thouvenel's resignation. They may seriously involve not only the interests of France and Italy, but the peace of Europe.

M. Droyn de l'Huys is a thoroughly respectable man, and, if he be not a very consistent politician, he has not, as yet, committed himself to any extreme opinions. But he is emphatically a courtier of the *coup d'etat*, an absolutist in the severest and most plastic sense of the second Empire, and, taking office openly on the Roman question, he is now clearly bound to maintain that line of procedure against which all the world, except the priests and the Irish Roman Catholics, are crying out. If his appointment left any doubt as to the reactionary course which the Emperor must now be considered pledged to—so far as Imperial pledges are in any degree binding—it is dissipated by the retirement of M. de Lavalette, and the appointment of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne as ambassador to Rome. The prince has rendered himself conspicuous as an Ultramontane, and he represents a policy which is utterly opposed to the spirit of the age and the repose of Europe. An attempt is making in some of the journals to make it appear that M. Thouvenel's resignation has been occasioned by domestic anxieties. the alarming condition of Madame Thouvenel's health does not supply a very satisfactory reason for appointing M. Droyn de l'Huys Foreign Minister, and sending the Prince d'Auvergne to Rome.

There has not yet been time to ascertain what effect these ministerial movements have had upon the cabinet or the people of Italy. But we may take it for granted that some decisive step will be immediately determined upon; nor should we be surprised to find that the very extremity to which Italy is thus suddenly forced may in the end hasten the consummation of her hopes. The darkest hour, says the proverb, is that just before the dawn.

The war in America is passing through one of those resting-stages which usually succeed the slaughter and exhaustion of their scamping fights. It is understood that M'Clellan has crossed into Virginia, and that a battle may shortly be expected between him and General Lee, who is in possession of the ground somewhere in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry. But the accounts are so misty, that we find considerable difficulty in extricating a clear view of the position from the clouds of conflicting information with which we are favoured by every packet that arrives. President Lincoln and Young Napoleon have inspected the battle-field at Antietam Creek, looked upon the ruins of the government establishments at Harper's Ferry, where a large body of Federals surrendered lately to the Confederates, and ended their tour of observation by reviewing the remnant of that brave army that forced Jackson to recross the Potomac. This is all the military progress made by the North since the date of the three days' victory, which it is only right to say is claimed with equal confidence by both parties.

We shall probably never obtain a reliable return of the losses in any of these tremendous conflicts. All that we can say with certainty about them is that they transcend the experience of the antique world, and that modern Europe furnishes no parallel to them. General M'Clellan admits, in his official report, that at Antietam Creek and South Mountain his loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to 14,700; he declares at the same time that he captured 5,000 prisoners, and [illegible] 10,000 more, and he estimates the total loss of the enemy at 30,000, which he considers to be rather under the mark. The Confederates on the other hand, state that their entire loss in Maryland did not exceed from 5,000 to 7,000, while that of the Federals was immeasurably greater. We do not pretend to decide between these assertions. We can only predicate their probable relative value from the fact that hitherto, the genius of bounce has been most conspicuous on the Federal side.

The reception of President Lincoln's emancipation manifesto in the South shows that it has had the effect of closing the door for ever upon negotiations for a peace. It has dug an abyss between North and South which never can be bridged over. The Confederate Congress has denounced it to the execration of mankind as a gross violation of the usages of war, and the most fearful reprisals are threatened. The South now feel that it is a fight to the death, and they talk of hoisting the black flag, and literally declaring a war of extermination. So far as mere motives of humanity are concerned, the moment would seem propitious for European interferences; but it may be doubted whether interference at this juncture might not do more mischief than good. The great calamity of the case is that neither party appears disposed to listen to reason, until both are reduced to the last stage of ruin, when they can fight no longer, and shall be unable even to resist the offices of friendship.

MUCH curiosity, not unmixed with anxiety, has been created in the public mind by the fact that a Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet on the 23rd October, which is considerably earlier than usual. Three topics of urgent interest are supposed to constitute the matter to which the attenion of Ministers will be directed on this occasion. First, the distress in Lancashire; second, the affairs of Italy; third, and chief, the American war. It is not likely that any action will be taken respecting the distress, at least until the effect of the Rate-in-Aid Act shall have been sufficiently tested. The affairs of Italy, which have just passed into a new phase through the change in the French ministry, will doubtless receive serious consideration. It may be assumed that when this extraordinary Cabinet Council was called, ministers were already in possession of some intimation of the approaching change, and that the new complexity in Italian affairs had a large share in bringing about a meeting of the heads of the Government. But we believe that America is the main object of present solicitude. Mr. Gladstone's late declarations respecting the war have naturally produced a general impression that Government contemplates the recognition of the South; and it is very desirable that, in any case, the determination of Government should be taken and authoritatively made known. Sir George Cornwall Lewis has taken a subsequent opportunity of announcing, with somewhat more deliberation and circumspection than his colleague, that the time is not come for the recognition of the South, and that, according to the established doctrines of international law, the moment for such recognition cannot be said to have arrived until, in one shape or another, the South shall have established its independence. We cannot venture to anticipate the line of policy which the Cabinet Council may resolve to adopt; but we apprehend that it will be found to lean rather towards the view of Sir George Cornewall Lewis than those of Mr. Gladstone.

THE ministerial crisis in Prussia has been wound up by a *coup d'etat*, which exceeds in boldness, all circumstances considered, the famous act of violence which plunged Paris in blood eleven years ago. The story is brief, although its issues are more momentous than can be grasped without much patient consideration. The Commons sent up the budget to the Lords with their amendments, and passed the budget in its original shape; thus mutilated, it was sent back to the Commons the Commons pronounced the action of the Lords unconstitutional, the Lords having no right to alter a money-bill, which they must either accept or reject in its entirety, and passed a resolution annulling the vote of the Upper House; whereupon the King sent down a message dissolving, or adjourning the Parliament, and frankly announcing his determination to carry on public affairs "outside the conditions prescribed by the constitution;" that is to say, to dispense with the constitution, and take the government, legislative and executive, into his own hands. A few weeks will disclose the first consequences of this outrage upon popular rights. It has all the advantages of being unmistakeable in its character, and of having been accomplished in the open daylight. One almost holds one's breath while the people of Prussia are gathering themselves up for the vindication of their constitution.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

AMERICA.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

NEW YORK, *Oct.* 6, *Evening.*

(*Per Scotia, via Roche's Point*)

The Confederates, under Generals Price and Van Dorn, supposed to number 40,000, attacked the Federal General Rosencranz on the 3d at Corinth, Mississippi.

The fighting lasted two days.

General Rosencranz reported officially on the 5th that the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. He says:—"The enemy is in full retreat, leaving his dead and wounded. The loss is serious on the Federal side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy. Seven hundred Confederate prisoners captured."

The latest reports state that the pursuit was favourable, and that the enemy could not escape without losing everything but their small arms.

Mr. Cyrus Field proceeds to Europe by the *Scotia* to conclude the arrangements to lay the Atlantic cable in the spring of the year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (Evening).

The latest official reports from Corinth state that the rebels have been driven back five miles across the Hatchie river towards Corinth.

The Federals captured two batteries and 300 prisoners.

The Federal General Rosencranz reports that the enemy is totally routed, throwing everything away, and that the Federals are in sharp pursuit.

The Confederate General Martin is reported killed.

Southern papers say that the Federals are again preparing to move on Richmond via Fredericksburg. Deserters and scouts report that the Confederates are falling back in the direction of Richmond.

The Confederates have evacuated Frankfort, Kentucky. The Federals are advancing on Frankfort.

A small engagement has occurred at Newtonia, Missouri. After two hours' fight the Confederates broke and fled. They are said to be concentrating beyond Newtonia, and the Federals are advancing to renew the engagement.

The majority of the Committee in the Confederate Senate has reported resolutions that, after January next, Federal commissioned or non-commissioned officers, when captured, shall be kept at hard labour until the termination of the war, or the repeal of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Federal white officers training or commanding negroes on military enterprises against the Confederate States, or inciting slaves to rebellion, or pretending to free them under Lincoln's proclamation, shall, if captured, suffer death.

President Davis is authorised to adopt such other retaliatory measures best calculated to repress atrocities of the enemy.

The report of the minority urged a war of extermination against all invaders.

Other resolutions were introduced, offering rewards to negroes for killing any open enemy, and providing that all officers and soldiers circulating counterfeit Confederate money shall suffer death on conviction by a military court.

The Confederate Governor of North Carolina has called a council to consider President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Mr. Lincoln has returned to Washington. He passed through Frederick, Maryland, and made two unimportant speeches to the inhabitants amidst much enthusiasm.

The Federal gunboat fleet is transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

General M'Clellan has isued stringent orders against lawless depredations by the troops.

The operation of the draught in New York is postponed until the 10th.

General Dodsworth, in accepting the Republican nomination for the Governorship of New York State, has expressed his opinion that the American Continent, under one Government, is still destined to dictate terms to the world in arms.

NEW YORK, *Oct.* 8 (*Morning*).

General M'Clellan has issued a general order to the troops. Referring to President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, he says:—"The fundamental rule of Republican government is that armed forces are raised only to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination to them. The discussion by officers and soldiers of Government measures, when carried beyond a temperate expression of opinion, tends to destroy discipline by substituting political faction for the steady support of Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. In carrying out the measures of the Government the army will be guided by the same mercy and Christianity which have always controlled its conduct towards the defenceless."

The Confederates are reported to be moving across the Rappahannock in the direction of Manassas Gap Railroad, and to have taken possession of Warren-town and Bristow.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting has been held in Brooklyn, at which strong resolutions were passed endorsing Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and imploring the Government to accept Garibaldi's services. Mr. Cassius Clay made a speech, denouncing the democrats and all who desired the Union as it was. Mr. Clay further denounced England, and expressed profound admiration of France and Russia.

NEW YORK, *Oct.* 7 (*Evening*).

Monday abundant, Gold, 24 prem. Exchange advancing. Bankers' Bills, 136 136½. Stocks large, speculative sales. New York Centrals 103⅞, Illinois, 83. Erie, 58½. Cotton heavy. Middling Upland, 56c. Flour 5c higher and advancing. Wheat and corn in good demand for export, and 1c higher. Provisions steady. Coffee advancing. Sugar and molasses very firm.

NEW YORK, *Oct.* 8.

Gold, 24½ prem. Exchange advancing, Bankers' bills, 137 137½. Stocks advancing; New York Central, 104⅛; Illinois, 84⅛; Erie, 58½.

QUEENSTOWN, *Oct.* 17.

The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, from New York on the 8th inst., arrived here at 1 p. m. to-day, with 195 passengers and $1,301,524 in specie. She landed 84 sacks of mails and 16 passengers, and proceeded immediately; all well. Although she experienced severe weather, she has made the passage in 8 days 16 hours.

FRANCE.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

PARIS, *Oct.* 17.

La France of this evening says:—"The withdrawal of M. Thouvenel from the Ministry has produced an immense sensation at Turin. A rumour of the resignation of Signor Rattazzi was much credited. An extraordinary Council of Ministers had been appointed to take place on the 18th inst., to deliberate on the state of affairs."

The *Temps* of this evening says:—"M. Fould is about to leave for Marseilles. It is said that he will make a speech in that city which will create a sensation in the political and commercial world.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

COPENHAGEN, *Oct.* 17.

Earl Russell has addressed a despatch to the Danish Government, dated Sept. 24, a copy of which has been communicated to the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, wherein his lordship expresses views very unfavourable to the Danish claims upon the German Duchies; states reasons which are considered here to be in contradiction with views formerly expressed by England in official documents concerning the conflict between Germany and Denmark; and recommends the Danish Government to cancel the common constitution for the kingdom of Denmark and Schleswig.

In reply the Danish Government has addressed a note to the English Cabinet, positively declining to accept the recommendations contained in Earl Russell's despatch.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, *Oct.* 17.

In the conference on commercial affairs now being held here, the Austrian delegates voted the following resolutions which were also signed by the representatives of the South German States:—

"That the Franco-Prussian commercial treaty prejudices the rightful claims of Germany, and injures the most important interests of the country, and that its acceptance is therefore not to be recommended.

"That the propositions of Austria should be discussed simultaneously with the renewal of the Zollverein compact, the reform of the tariff, and the commercial treaty with France by the collective German Governments, with the object of arriving at a decision.

"That the preservation of the Zollverein and its improved organisation is to be steadily kept in view as the end desirable to be attained."

The meeting of German traders now being held in this city has adopted, by 100 against 96 votes, the proposition of the minority of its committee, that the treaty of commerce with France should at all events be agreed to in its principal articles; that the maintenance of the Zollverein, if possible, was desirable; and that commercial relations with Austria should be facilitated.

DISTURBANCE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, *Oct.* 14.

A conflict has taken place at Nauplia between the military and the citizens. Several persons were wounded.

Disturbances have also occurred at Lamiar, and agitation prevails at Hydra and Spezzia

It is asserted that a conspiracy has been discovered in Arcadia and Messina.

Rumours are current that a change in the Ministry is about to take place.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, *Oct.* 17.

The Japanese Ambassadors have just landed under a salute.

The city was illuminated last night to celebrate the birth-day of the Queen.

A Palace has been made ready for the reception of Prince Napoleon.

It is rumoured that a change in the Portuguese Ministry will probably take place.

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 12th instant thus describes the state of matters in that city and in different parts of the kingdom:—

Since the recent executions perfect tranquility has prevailed here, and the party of agitation seem to pursue a new plan since the discovery of their organization, and the summoning of Count Zamoyski to St Petersburg. The recent decree of the governor, the Grand Duke Nicholas, respecting the abolition of martial law in the Lubin and Augestow governments, has made scarcely any impression, since the governmental towns are not included and the abolition is more formal than real. The Government does not wish the opening of the district councils in these places to take place under the pressure of martial law; but, nevertheless, the operations of these institutions are only illusory, since the scarcely opened council of the Siedlez district was dissolved by the Government recently, because the members would not choose a conscription commission from among themselves, on the ground—so says the order of the administrative council—that "it is opposed to order." According to the Imperial ukase, a district council, on being dissolved, can only meet after the expiration of a year. The *Dziennik* contains the announcement that the sittings, of the district councils of the Warsaw and Plock governments will begin on the 10th of November. At the same time it is to be expected that martial law will be also abolished in these governments; but there can be no doubt that the councils will be closed again soon, on the plea of their being "opposed to order," so that these new institutions will only exist in name.

The order of the Government respecting the military conscription gives new cause for dissatisfaction. All the agricultural labourers of the kingdom, and all owners of property, are free from military service, and thus the number of men required will be recruited from the town populations only. The administrative councils of the kingdom is also empowered to suspend on this occasion all the usual prerogatives as to exemption from military service, and to select all fit men without exception. The order has now come into operation, and thus a new field is opened for the corruption of the authorities.

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

PARIS, *Oct.* 18.

The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the 2d Corps d'Armée of the district of Lille will provisionally remain without a commandant-in-chief, and its staff-general be dissolved.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Friday Evening.*

As no immediate result is anticipated from M. Thouvenel's retirement, and as Drouyn de Lhuys is not likely to originate, however willing to carry out, an Imperial change of foreign policy, the significance of this partial modification of the Cabinet is not overestimated nor yet underrated in political circles. The new Minister can never be more than an instrument while the confidential advisers of his Majesty, Duc de Morny, Count Persigny, and Achille Fould, are still predominant in his councils. The despatch of a new Plenipotentiary to the Roman Court, with fresh instructions, though names are freely mentioned, is not believed; nor is any successor to Marquis Lavalette for a long interval expected. In dealing with this temporal power, that rejects the working of time on its modern exercise, to temporise is in fact, to secure its spontaneous collapse on the slightest accidental eventuality. The unforseen has played a large part in the recent destinies of Italy, and that element of beneficial change is not held to be exhausted.

There has not been the smallest item of acquiescence discoverable in any Italian quarter when hints were forwarded from Paris as to the acceptance of a Florentine capital. Soundings were taken north and south, but ineffectually, to preoccupy and diverge the national movement in the direction of Venice, though a speculation uppermost just now in more that one part of the Continent is felt to be a scheme involving far more formidable perils than can ensue from maintenance of a satisfactory *statu quo*. Yet the resort to that expedient may be precipitated, and is held, in fact, to be dependent on the course of events in North Germany.

The *Constitutionnel* is instructed to-day to repudiate the rumoured connexion of any sort between Von Bismark's proceedings and the French Emperor. Under ordinary circumstances such semi-official disavowals would appear uncalled for; in the present case it contributes to fix attention on its possibility. It unluckily happens that to-morrow (18th Oct.) is the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic; and the recurrence of festive commemorations throughout Fatherland promises a revival of memories unpropitious to any resumption of constructive Protectorate over any "Confederation of the Rhine." The disbanded respectives of Prussia are sure of triumphant welcome on return among their respective constituencies, and already we have tidings of what is in preparation by the electors of Cologne on that day.

Finance Minister Fould, in the exercise of his attributions, finds justification for absence from Paris, and presides to-day at Marseilles at the starting of what is called the "Indo-Chinese" undertaking of mail packets from that port. It is not of course counted to pay its expenses, the Dutch having far more postal and commercial intercourse with the far East, yet neither claiming nor attempting exclusive conveyance of their correspondence. This line of packets, like that from the Loire to West Indies, is a venture less mercantile than strategic, and has features in accordance with its purport. It is to make Messina its main entrepot and halting point *en route* to Alexandria and to avoid touching at Malta. The Maltese *Times* and *Observer* comes to hand with comments thereon, but they express far more alarm at the approaching competition of the Anglo-Italian line by Ancona and Corfu, in connection with which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have already made prospective arrangements for upholding their well-earned position as the great medium of travel and interchange between the European and Asiatic families of mankind.

Some anxiety is occasioned by the non-arrival of the packet from Vera Cruz, now considerably overdue.

La Presse has the following:—

"M. Drouyn de Lhuys this morning took possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and received all the functionaries and officials of that department."

THE change of ministry in France is rapidly developing the consequences which might naturally be expected to flow from it. Turin has been thrown into a state of intense excitement, the resignation of Rattazzi is talked about, and an immediate Council of Ministers has been summoned. While, however, the Italian government clearly regards the withdrawal of M. Thouvenel as a declaration of pro-papal policy, the French journals are labouring hard to give an entirely different aspect to the affair. They assert that the reason why the Emperor has dismissed M. Thouvenel and M. de Lavelette, or, in diplomatic phrase, accepted their resignations, is not because he desires to sustain the Pope in his demands, but because they failed to effect a reconciliation between his Holiness and Italy. His Majesty, it appears, hopes to do better in that direction by the aid of Ministers who stand in high favour at the Holy See. It is even said that M. Fould and M. de Persigny would have followed M. Thouvenel, and that they had actually placed their portfolios at the disposal of his Majesty, but that they were induced to remain in office for the present by representations of that nature. For the truth of all this, or for the grain of truth there may be in it, nobody can answer. France is governed, not by a constitution, but by a man, and everything depends upon what that one man may will. We can hardly comprehend that sort of government in England. We hardly know how to describe its operations, or to estimate its influence. All we can do is to chronicle events as they happen. Any attempt to foreshadow the future from the past or the present, would be obviously a very hazardous exercise of political sagacity.

Some revelations are shortly expected from M. Fould, who is going to attend the inauguration of a steam packet company at Marseilles, where he is expected to make an explanatory speech. But M. Fould, or we have mistaken his character, is too prudent to commit himself to any ministerial revelations at such a juncture.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE journals are full of comments on the ministerial crisis which has just taken place in France. The crisis is of course interpreted in a variety of ways, but some historical facts in connection with it have been sufficiently ascertained. There appears to be no doubt that the emperor had resolved, while at Biarritz, to change his foreign minister, and that, just before the return of the court to Paris, M. Drouyn de l'Huys was informed that his services would be required. At the same time his Imperial majesty assured the chief members of his cabinet that he had determined upon this change merely because M. Thouvenel and M. de Lavalette had completely failed to bring about, through the medium of diplomacy, a reconciliation between the Papacy and the people of Italy; and that he did not wish to reverse his policy towards the Holy See and still hoped ultimately to be enabled to evacuate the States of the Church. MM. Fould, Persigny, Rouher, and Baroche, nevertheless determined to give in their resignation, as they believed that his Majesty had really altered his foreign policy towards Rome, and intended to perpetuate the occupation of the Roman States, and would possibly seek to revive the Villafranca compact. M. Fould appears to have been chosen by the majority of his colleagues to ascertain if possible what were the emperor's real intentions for the present, and what his designs for the future, for which purpose his excellency proceeded to St. Cloud on Oct. 15. The question is—what views did the emperor express with regard to Rome? The 'Morning Post' of to-day believes it may venture to describe them as "troubled, conflicting, hesitating." The following remarks by the 'Post' on the latest phase of the ministerial crisis, acquire additional weight is coming from a journal known to possess a semi-official authority:—

The emperor has long believed there was only one safe course open to him, and that was, to persevere in his endeavours to bring about a reconciliation between Pius IX. and Victor Emmanuel. He has therefore called to his councils M. Drouyn de l' Huys, who is reported to enjoy more of the confidence of the Vatican than M. Thouvenel, and by his means it is hoped the Papacy may yet be induced to exercise its more Christian attributes towards the Italian nation. We have not much confidence and very little hope in the Court of Rome changing its decisions, although we do not pretend to know what new scheme of reconciliation the French foreign-office, presided over by the new Foreign Minister, may have in contemplation. What we believe we may state with certainty is, that should the emperor decide on really changing that policy towards the Holy See, which his majesty has frankly explained himself to MM. Fould and Persigny, those gentlemen on the earliest indication of the change will retire from the cabinet. The presence in the ministry of that Liberal section which has hitherto wielded a considerable influence in it is therefore, so far, a guarantee for the continuance of that course which the most enlightened section of European statesmen wish to see pursued. We shall no doubt in a few days have some declaration, probably in the shape of a circular, from the new minister.

The 'Moniteur' announces the appointment of Marshal Canrobert to the command of the military division of Lyons, and the Duke of Magenta to that of Nancy.

THE PRUSSIAN COUP D'ETAT.

The Liberals of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies have celebrated their dismissal at a grand banquet. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber, and nearly all the eminent at influential members of the Liberal party were at present. The greatest enthusiasm and resolution prevailed.

In the commercial conference now being held at Munich the Austrian delegates, backed up by the representatives of the Southern German States generally, have brought forward a series of resolutions designed to thwart the policy of Prussia in reference to her commercial relations with France.

DAHOMIAN ATROCITIES.—The Church Missionary Society have received from the governor of Lagos a report by the commander of her Majesty's ship Griffin, at Little Popo, containing the substance of a statement made to him there on the 5th of August by Mr. Euschart, a Dutch merchant of property, who had just returned to Popo from a forced visit to Dahomey. The narrative is in the form of a diary, of which the following is an extract:

July 5.—He [Mr. Euschart] was brought to the market-place, where he was told many people had been killed the night before. He first saw the body of Mr. William Doherty (a Sierra Leone man), late a missionary and church catechist at Ishagga. The body was crucified against a large tree, one nail through the forehead, one through the heart, and one through each hand and foot; the left arm was bent, and a large cotton umbrella in the grasp. He was then taken to the market, where the king was seated on a raised platform, from which he was talking to the people much "war palaver," and promising them an attack upon Abbeokuta in November. Cowries, cloth, and rum were then distributed. In front of the market-place rows of human heads, fresh and gory, were ranged, and the whole place was saturated with blood, the heads evidently belonging to some of the Ishagga prisoners who had been killed during the night, after having been tortured in the most frightful manner.

Until July 10 Mr. Euschart was ordered to remain quiet in his house, and not to move or look out after sundown.

July 10.—The ground shook violently—evidently, from the date, the effect of the earthquake felt at Accra. Mr. Euschart was at once brought to the market-place, where he found the king again seated on the raised platform, surrounded by Amazons; the king told him that the ground shaking was his father's spirit, complaining that "customs were not made proper." Three Ishagga chiefs were then brought before the king, and told they were to go and tell his father that "customs should be better than ever." Each chief was then given a bottle of rum and a head of cowries, and then decapitated. Twenty-four men were then brought out, bound in baskets, with their heads just showing out, and placed on the platform in front of the king; they were then thrown down to the people, who were dancing, singing, and yelling below; as each man was thrown down, he was seized and beheaded, the heads being piled in one heap and the bodies in another; every man who caught a victim and cut off the head received one head of cowries (about 2s.) After all were killed, Mr. Euschart was conducted home.

July 11.—Taken to another part of the town where exactly similar horrors were being perpetrated.

July 12.—All the platforms were taken down, and the programme appeared to be firing guns, singing, and dancing all day; there were no more public sacrifices for 10 days, but it is supposed many took place during the nights.

July 22.—Taken to see the "grand customs" at the palace of the late king, at the gate of which two platforms had been erected; on each platform 16 men and four horses were placed; inside the house was placed another platform, on which were placed 16 women, four horses, and one alligator. The men and women were all Sierra Leone people captured at Ishagga, and were dressed in European clothes, each group of 16 men seated or rather bound in chairs placed round a table on which glasses of rum were placed for each. The king then ascended the platfrom, where he adored the Dahomian fetish, and seemed to make obeisance to the prisoners, whose right arms were then loosed to enable them to take up the glass to drink the king's health. After the king's health had been drunk, the effects of the late king were paraded and worshipped by the people as they passed; a grand review of the troops then commenced, and as each marched past the king harangued them, and promised the sack of Abbeokuta in November. Nearly the whole of the troops wore fire arms; a few select corps had rifles, but the greater part were armed with flint-lock muskets. The artillery consisted of about 24 guns (12-pounders). The number of troops altogether could scarcely be less than 50,000 including 10,000 Amazons, all apparently well disciplined troops. After the review was over the prisoners were beheaded, their heads being hacked off with blunt knives; at the same time the horses and alligators were despatched, particular care being taken that their blood should mingle with that of the human prisoners.

When all was finished Mr. Euschart was permitted to leave Abomey, which, it is needless to say, he immediately did, having received the magnificent *viatica* of eight heads of cowries (16s.), one piece of country cloth, and two flasks of rum.

Mr. Euschart firmly believes that Abbeokuta will, without doubt, be attacked by the whole Dahomian army towards the end of November.

FRANCE.

FOR some days past rumours of what in constitutional language is called a ministerial crisis, have filled the air in Paris. Some contradictory intimations in the semi-official journals were sufficient to agitate the Bourse, and a statement in the *Patrie* to the effect that the only question before the Cabinet was the elections, upon which the emperor had made up his mind, only served to confirm by affecting to deny the common report that the elections had nothing whatever to do with the division in the Cabinet, and that the Roman question was at the bottom of it all. It is probable, indeed, that nothing but the emperor's determined abstinence from public business, and devotion to seaside recreations, could have prevented the crisis from occurring a month ago. The *Moniteur* now announces the resignation by M. Thouvenel of the office of Foreign Minister of France, and the appointment in his place of M. Drouyn de l'Huys. This announcement has produced a profound sensation in all the political circles which it has reached. Although the prevailing opinion is that M. Thouvenel resigns because he can no longer concur in the imperial policy regarding Rome, other explanations are of course given—such as the alarming condition of his wife's health, &c. M. Drouyn de l'Huys is a well-known politician, although for some years he has kept aloof from public affairs. He was an opponent of Guizot, was a moderate Reformer, was Foreign Minister under the Presidency, held the same office under the Empire, was ambassador in London, represented France at the early portions of the Vienna Conferences during the Crimean campaign, and occupied, through the course of his career, various other diplomatic offices. He is pro-Papal in sympathies, but is hardly a politician of extreme views on any subject. Rumours are in circulation in Paris that the resignation of M. Thouvenel will be followed by that of MM. Fould, Rouher, and Count Persigny, who are considered the Liberal elements of the Cabinet.

It is definitively settled that M. de Lavalette will not return to Rome. *La France* asserts that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is appointed to succeed him. This diplomatist is a noted Ultramontane.

According to *La France* the French Chambers will meet in the middle of January.

The crisis in Prussia is viewed by several of the Paris journals in a most serious light; and nothing less than a revolution like that which fell on Charles X. in France is anticipated by some of them.

The new Turkish ambassador in Paris, Mehemid-Djemil Pacha, was one of the parties who signed the treaty after the Congress of Paris. At that period he occupied the elevated post which he has just resumed; he was designated to represent in the Congress, as second plenipotentiary and in concert with Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the interests of Turkey. The new ambassador is son of the former grand vizier, Reschid Pacha.

That much-persecuted journal, the *Courrier du Dimanche*' has just received a second "warning" from M. de Presigny. This time the minister complains of a letter by M. Prevost-Paradol, which discusses, in the form of an imaginary conversation between an advocate of the temporal power and a friend of Italy, the uncertainties, inconsistencies, and perplexities of the imperial government on the Roman question.

PRUSSIA.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE CROWN AND THE COMMONS.—THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION CLOSED BY A ROYAL DECREE.

THE constitutional struggle in Prussia has reached a crisis. The House of Peers has placed itself in direct antagonism with the Representative Chamber, and the Parliamentary Session has been abruptly closed by a royal decree.

Our readers are aware that the House of Deputies had in committee dealt very roughly with the ministerial budget. The Liberals, who on that question comprised nine-tenths of the House, provided merely such a sum as would suffice to keep up the army on its old footing, and the king had to choose between giving up his cherished plan of a first-rate army to rival that of France or Austria, or defeating the economy of the Liberals. It is said that moderate advice was given him by persons near the throne, and that even the crown prince, who has since left Berlin with the Princess, was in favour of a constitutional policy. But King William determined to try his strength. The Upper House, accordingly, not only rejected the budget as passed by the Lower Chamber, but also adopted a resolution "establishing" the original budget that was presented by the government at the outset of the controversy. The former of these two motions was carried by 150 votes to only 17 dissentients. The ministers voted with and swelled the majority. The latter motion was carried by 114 to 44.

The adoption of these motions by the Peers excited the deputies to the utmost. The Chamber met amid great excitement, yet with a steady purpose and almost complete unanimity. The President read a letter from the Upper House notifying the resolution to which that assembly had come. He then said that the consent of the Chamber was necessary to enable him to reject a resolution which, with a firm conviction, he believed to be contrary to the constitution. Resolutions were then proposed to the effect that the votes of the Upper House were contrary to the evident sense and to the letter of the constitution; that they must consequently be regarded as null and of no essential value; that the government could derive no rights from them; that the government remained under the obligation of settling the expenses of 1862 conformably to the constitution; and, coming to matters of detail, that the government has not the right to dispose of credits rejected by the resolution of the Chamber, "especially as regards the supplementary expenses resulting from the increase of the army, and that by so doing it would violate articles 62 and 99 of the constitution."

Subsequently a resolution embodying all these principles was voted unanimously by 237 members, the unanimity being caused by the retirement of M. Von Bonin one of the Royalist party, and seven of his friends. It thus appears that in the Lower House a vote deliberately censuring the conduct of the other House, and giving a solemn warning to the government, was practically adopted by a majority of 237 to 8. Within a few hours the members of both Houses were summoned, and a royal message was read by Count Bismark-Schönhausen. It was long and, considering the occasion and the impatience of the hearers, somewhat verbose. It first referred to conventions with Japan and Siam, reforms in the post-office, military arrangements concluded with Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, and Waldeck; and then it came to the great subject of the king's constitutional relations with his legislature. "The government of his majesty the king," said the royal message, "would be guilty of a serious forgetfulness of its duties if, conformably to the resolution of the Chamber, at the price of abandoning the considerable sacrifices it has made and to the detriment of the power of Prussia, it were to retract the reform of the constitution of the army, accomplished in conformity with former votes of the national representation." The king thus asserts his right to keep up an army of 205,000 men instead of 140,000; and to maintain three years as the term of service, when the Chamber would reduce it to two. The royal message went on to say that the budget "as decreed by the Chamber of Representatives, having been rejected by the Chamber of Lords on the ground of insufficiency, the government of his majesty was under the necessity of wielding the public affairs outside the conditions of the constitution." It concluded by declaring the parliamentary session closed.

It will readily be conceived that the above events have created no small sensation throughout Europe. "We must wait for some days," says the *Times*, "perhaps for some weeks, before the consequences of the Prussian *coup d'état* can be fully understood. The first effect of such an act of power is to stun and numb the society on which it is inflicted. It is easy to understand that when the royal message informed the assembled deputies that the sovereign would 'wield the public affairs outside the conditions prescribed by the constitution,' and when, accordingly, the session was summarily and prematurely closed, both President and deputies left the place as quietly as if it had been an ordinary prorogation. Men must have time for any feeling except astonishment, and though no one could doubt that the throne had ventured on a serious act of violence, yet the results of it, and the proper course to be taken in such an emergency, were matters for at least a night of reflection. As far as we can judge, the first feeling, that this is a conflict for the existence of Constitutional government in Prussia, has gathered strength with every hour. On every side the conduct of the king is compared with the unfortunate invasion of French liberty by Charles X., or with another and more successful usurpation a few years since. It is even anticipated by some, though we know not for what reason, that an appeal to universal suffrage will be made to obtain a ratification of the king's policy. Though we cannot doubt that this suspicion has only arisen from the similarity of the events of 1862 in Prussia to those of 1851, and from the growing fashion of asking for every abrupt change the sanction of a plebiscite, yet the very idea shows how much importance is attached in Prussia and abroad to the *coup d'état* of King William. The king has but kept up the tradition of his house, which has always been that the Prussian States are a sacred charge, which the sovereign must govern to the best of his own knowledge, and defend to the utmost of his strength, without caring for the adverse opinion of his own subjects or foreigners. In all matters connected with the army we have little doubt that King William has made up his mind to be absolute, and he evidently does not hesitate to tell his subjects this in the most forcible language. The reply of the deputies and of their constituents has yet to come. It is said that the Liberal representatives will be received with enthusiasm by the places which have sent them to the Legislature. If the nation be as unanimous as its Chamber, if Prussia declares energetically that it does not value these high theories of paternal government, it is possible that even the bold King William may have to retreat."

THE Prussian army begins to be affected by the anti-aristocratic spirit now prevailing in the nation. Recently a whole company, the 12th, of the 8th East Prussian infantry regiment, broke out in mutiny against the officers, refusing the order to charge an open-air democratic meeting. The Company was tried by court-martial, and the verdict was proclaimed a few days ago in the inner court of the fortress of Graudenz. More than a hundred men were condemned to penal servitude for long terms, ranging from 2 to 20 years, and every man of the company received sentence of punishment and military degradation.

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ITALY.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that General Garibaldi's wound having during the last few days presented a less promising aspect than usual, his medical advisers desired to hold a consultation with Professors Zannetti, of Florence; Tommasi, of Pisa; and Gherini, of Milan. This consultation took place on the 9th October, and the result was published in a bulletin from which we learn that the general state of the patient is good, save an exteme leanness, the consequence of his sufferings and his being so long confined to his bed; but that he now suffers from rheumatic pains in the joints. Nevertheless the issue, according to the physicians, will be favourable, although stiffness will remain after the cure.

The *France* asserts that Garibaldi has announced to an English deputation that he has not relinquished any of his projects, and that he is preparing a manifesto containing important and irrefutable revelations.

The king has signed a decree commuting the sentence of death passed by the tribunals upon the deserters from the royal army into perpetual imprisonment.

It is probable that Victor Emmanuel will pass a part of the winter at Naples.

It is believed that the state of siege will be raised in the Neapolitan provinces towards the middle of November.

Accounts from Sicily announce that tranquillity prevails in the island, and that the general feeling of the population is in favour of the measure of disarmament carried out by the government.

The Italian Minister of Finance has published the budget for 1863, which shows a diminishing deficit.

Advices from Turin state that Commander Cerrutti, on arriving at Teheran, put himself in relation with Mirza Said-Khan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Italy and Persia. The convention is to contain two or three special clauses for the silk of Guilan. The draft of the treaty which Commander Cerrutti has carried with him differs but little from that concluded in Paris with Ferroukh-Khan.

SCOTLAND.

Dreadful Railway Accident.—One of the most disastrous railway accidents that have ever occurred in Scotland took place on the 13th of October near Winchburgh, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The accident was caused by a collision between the passenger train leaving Edinburgh for the north at 6 o'clock in the evening and the ordinary passenger train which left Glasgow at 5 o'clock. It appears that for some time past repairs have been making on a portion of the line between Winchburgh and Linlithgow, and during the repairs the trains had been running there on a single line for a short distance. The Edinburgh train, not having stopped at Winchburgh, was running at a fair, but not unusual rate of speed due west; the Glasgow train having to stop at Winchburgh, and being a Parliamentary train, was running probably at a less speed, but due east. They were on the same line of rails, and the shock of the collision may be conceived. The engines dashed into each other with the force of a thunderclap; then reared on end and stood fixed, with their forewheels elevated, funnel to funnel. The shock and the stoppage drove the carriages into the air and they bounded like living things, one on the top of the other, till the pile, as spectators tell us, was as high as a three-story house. All this was in the first gloom of night, and in a deep and dark cutting, with sharp rocks on each side. Presently the furnaces of the engines set fire to the carriages, and thick clouds of smoke rolled over the mass of ruin. The lamps had been extinguished, and, except for the flakes of flame from the burning heaps, nothing could be distinctly discerned. In the long history of railway accidents there is no scene more terrible than this. Its single relieving feature is to be found in the proximity of a city from which assistance of every kind, and medical aid especially could be quickly obtained. The telegraph brought a strong staff of surgeons to the spot, the smoking ruins were excavated for the dead and dying, and while the killed were despatched to Edinburgh, the wounded were treated on the spot, as on a battle-field. The total loss can not yet be computed. Eleven dead bodies were dug out at once, and six have since been added to the score. As even the lighter of the two trains had two-third class carriages full of passengers, it may be conceived how many lives were put in peril, and how fearful was the scope for havoc. In all, between a hundred and a hundred and fifty were injured. One gentleman had a compound fracture of the left leg, and a lady a compound fracture of the right leg. A traveller from Glasgow was severely burned, with his wife, and another from Aberdeen was so scalded that his outer skin came off from head to foot. A whole crowd had injuries about the head. The excitement caused in Edinburgh and Glasgow when the news of the accident spread through the cities was very great. At Edinburgh, to which the chief portion of the dead and wounded were brought, dense crowds surrounded the station, and the scene shortly before midnight was most striking. As the several special trains arrived from the scene of the disaster an appalling index of its extent was given. The dead bodies were taken to the police-office, and the more severely injured were conveyed away through the crowd upon stretchers. Those whose bruises were less serious were eagerly surrounded and pressed with questions by many who had friends or relatives among the sufferers, and several were to be seen limping away, with cut faces and blood-soiled garments, each the centre of an anxious and inquisitive crowd.

In calling for a strict investigation into the above terrific accident, the 'Times' says:—"The first point to be noted will concern the arrangements actually made for the conduct of the traffic under circumstances so exceptional and dangerous. We should like to understand exactly the provision which had been made for the security of trains timed to traverse the same line of rails at so nearly the same moment. We cannot see at present that anything is due to irregularity of arrivals. The Edinburgh train seems to have been punctual, the Glasgow train can hardly, at the outset, have been 3 minutes late. In fact, as far as we can discover, it was the likeliest thing in the world that the two trains should have been just about where they actually were at the moment they came into collision. What, then, was the precaution taken against this very possible contingency? Was it a sufficient precaution, and was margin enough allowed for delays or other irregularities necessarily to be anticipated? Supposing these questions to be satisfactorily answered, as we dare say they will be, we should then wish to know by what means or by whose fault the precautions were rendered of no avail. We see that a pointsman has been apprehended, but we also see that this pointsman was said to have been 'new to his duties;' whereas, such duties, we should think, would be too important for an inexperienced hand. It may seem somewhat surprising that the accident was not prevented or mitigated by efforts on the part of the engine-drivers, but the evening was gloomy, there was a curve in the line, and when the two trains did come in sight of each other there was little to be done. That little, however, was probably attempted. The driver and stoker of the Edinburgh train were both killed on the spot, but, though the latter was found shockingly crushed between the tender and the engine, his hand still grasped the handle which shuts off the steam."

Accident on the Dover and Chatham Railway.—An accident which happened on the evening of the 13th October on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, was prevented only by a lucky chance from being as disastrous as that which occurred nearly at the same time in Scotland. The mail train, which left the Victoria station at 8 o'clock in the evening, on reaching a point about two miles the other side of Sittingbourne, from some cause or other at present not clearly explained, ran off the line. Immediately before the accident occurred a goods train passed by on the up-line; and as the engine of the mail train, on leaving the metals, turned over with the carriages attached to it on that line of rails, a collision not dissimilar to that in Scotland would have been the consequence had the goods train been a few moments later. As it was, the unfortunate engine-driver was crushed to death beneath the ruins of his engine, and the stoker seriously injured. The passengers escaped with some slight contusions.

The last Marshland inundation has been checked. Dams have been erected in the Smeeth and Fen drain, and the tide successfully resisted. A great deal of damage has, however, been done.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Madras, 13*th Nov.* 6 A.M.

The steamer *Sydney* sailed for Rangoon.

Madras, 13*th Nov.* 6 A.M.

The steamer *Colombo* anchored from Calcutta.

Galle, *Nov.* 13*th*, 9-15 A.M.

The French steamer *Imperatrice* anchored from Suez.

MADRAS.

13*th November*, 4-55 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, twelve and quarter premium.

Fives, four and three quarter premium.

Fours, five and three quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eight penny.

Freights, dead weight, thirty-two shillings and six pence.

Cotton seventy to seventy-five shillings.

Indigo ninety shillings.

Interest on Loans seven per cent.

Money Market, easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees seven.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, Rupees six per Bundle.

We are favored by a leading mercantile house of this city with the following information, received yesterday by telegram. A rich cotton-dealer of Broach is now in custody, awaiting his trial for the crime of adulterating cotton. Another rich dealer in Surat has recently been sentenced to nine months imprisonment for the same crime. At this rate we shall very soon have proof enough of the necessity for such a Bill as that which the Hon'ble Mr. Scott recently introduced into the Legislative Council.

The 20th Hussars came into Agra this morning.

Sir Hugh Rose will be at Delhi to-morrow, and it is expected, will be at this station on the morning of Tuesday the 11th instant.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 8.

The accidents in the river still continue. The *Fort William*, bound to Bombay from this port, whilst proceeding in tow of the *Sampson* (off Anchoring Creek) in one of the flurries or eddies so common in some parts of the river, ranged up alongside of her steamer. The latter, in endeavouring to get clear of her, sheared broadside on to the vessel's bow and knocked the *Fort William's* anchor into her and stove in two planks, carrying away the ship's jib-boom also. The steamer carried away her paddle-boxes, &c. The old adage, "Misfortunes never come singly," was verified in what followed. The *Sampson*, in retiring with the *Fort William* to repair damages, ran into the *Raritan*, which vessel, it appears, was aground.—*Calcutta Englishman, Nov.* 4.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Crockett, of the S. S. *Reiver*, for three copies of the *Daily Press*, the latest of which is dated October 18th. In one of these there is a short extract from the *Overland China Mail* recording the death of General Ward, of the Chinese service. According to this journal the event took place at a town called Tsee-hee near Ningpo. The rebels, emboldened by the encouragement given by some deserters had given up their late Fabian tactics and taken to plundering; but on their approaching too near the above town they were repulsed by Ward's legion, after a tolerably severe shelling from the *Hardy* and *Confucius*. They lost over 700 men, and as Ward was viewing the fugitives through a glass a bullet struck him in the stomach. He was brought down to the *Hardy*, and died in the Hospital kept up by Dr. Parker. He left over $200,000, and Sir James Hope and the Hon'ble Mr. Burlinghame were named his executors. No successor has yet been appointed.—*Id.*

We publish elsewhere an extract from the *Bombay Gazette*, with reference to Colonel Douglas and his department. It will be seen that we are not the only parties who complain of the unsatisfactory state of the Telegraph. Making every allowance for the difficulties with which Colonel Douglas has to contend in superintending the work of a department which embraces all India, we still believe that the public have sufficient grounds for expecting better results, and the Government sufficient reason for calling on Colonel Douglas for an explaination.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 4.

We see it is now rumoured that the Hyderabad Residency is kept open for Colonel Elliott on his return to India, so as to leave Mr. Temple in undisturbed possession of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, which he has held since that officer proceeded to England, about eight or nine months ago, on sick certificate. We begin already to sympathize with the gallant Colonel if this report have any foundation, as he was the *Friend of India's* "bete noir" whilst he occupied the post of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and as the *Friend* is always terrible in his wrath, we can well imagine what a howl will be raised in Serampore if Colonel Elliott, and not Sir H. Edwardes, the *Friend's* nominee, should after all obtain the much coveted appointment at Hyderabad. It is quite evident that the Viceroy is waiting for somebody from England, but no one seems to know who that somebody is. We now have Edwardes, Wingfield, Henry Anderson, (Bombay C.S.) Durand, and Elliott on the card; but after all that has been said and sung on the subject, we should not object to back Anderson against the field. It would be impossible to make a better selection; and this is the only reason why the result should be doubtful. It is not always the best horse that wins.—*Deccan Herald, November* 12.

We mentioned some days ago that an agent of the Nana Sahib of Bithoor, an adopted son of the late Bajee Row, the ex-Paishwa, who is suspected to have been one of the leaders in the conspiracy discovered at Hyderabad in March last, has been captured by Captain Nuttall, Superintendent of the Sholapore Police. This man, who calls himself Madhow Rao Sahib, has, it is said, come all the way from the frontiers of Nepaul, where he says the Nana still is, and for some months past has been lurking about in different places, a great part of which time was spent at the Hindoo shrines at Punderpoor and other places in the Deccan. During this time, he has been endeavoring to spread disaffection and foment rebellion; and according to a correspondent of the *Times of India*, to which journal we are indebted for these particulars, he had employed emissaries at Sholapore, Ahmednuggur and Poona. At the time of his seizure he was residing at Punchgaum, a village about thirty miles from Sholapore, and on searching him a number of treasonable documents were found on his person, amongst which was a proclamation offering a reward for the head of every European brought in to him. When captured by Captain Nuttall and a party of the Sholapore Police, he was disguised in the garb of a Gosavee, or Hindoo religious mendicant. The papers seized upon him, it is said, contain much valuable information respecting the plot he has been hatching, and according to his calculations only four days were to elapse when Sholapore was to be sacked, its troops annihilated, and all the Europeans in the place put to the sword. He is now detained a close prisoner in irons at Sholapore, awaiting instructions from Government as to his disposal. Two other Brahmins are also in custody on suspicion of being implicated with Madhow Rao in his treasonable schemes. One gave himself out to be a pundit, or teacher, and for two months past had been living in the regimental lines of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry at Sholapore. The other was seized in the town of Sholapore, and the charge against him is also treason and conspiracy. The capture was effected through the agency of a Darogah in the Nizam's territory, who had been promised the command of a division of the rebels by Madhow Rao, and who appears to have humoured the proposal until the time had arrived for putting him into the hands of the British authorities, and exploding the conspiracy. This man will no doubt be handsomely rewarded by Government for his friendly warning.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

The mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *John Bright*, will be closed to-morrow at five o'clock P. M. Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

A Meeting of the Maratha Dnyanprasaruk Society will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution, this day at 7½ P.M. when after the annual report being read, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik will read a paper "On the History of the Marathi Dnyanprasaruk Society." The public is requested to attend.

Fire.—The inhabitants of Colaba was thrown into a state of alarm by a fire breaking out in the lines of the 33rd Regiment at Upper Colaba. It appears that the fire originated through some hay that got accidentally ignited which blazed up for a short time, as prompt assistance was on the spot it was speedily put out without doing any considerable injury.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain H. W. King, which leaves our harbour this day at 9 A. M., for China, &c., carries on board 1327 chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers:—

For Galle—Mr. J. H. Hamilton, and son; Mr. Coster.

For Madras—Mr. G. Gooch.

For Calcutta—Mr. T. C. Hope; Mr. E. G. Moultrie; Moonshee Abdool Kurrim Kazarane, and servant; Mr. D. Hean; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron.

For Singapore—Mr. Page; Mr. Mullins; Mr. Schurmaun; Mr. Oudant.

For Hongkong—Mr. Harper; Mr. Murton; Mr. and Mrs. Haneson and six Chinamen.

For Shanghai—Mr. Pacquet; Mr. Henry Gribble; Mr. and Miss Nicholson; Mr. W. Harlen.

For Sydney—Mr. J. Dweltz.

Railway Accident.—Another serious railway accident occurred at Tanna yesterday morning. The Kussara mixed train arrived soon after the due time, and as the rear brake came to the platform the guard jumped out, and the train being still in motion, he had to run in the direction in which the train was moving before he could overcome his *vis inertiæ*. In doing this he ran against the policeman in charge of the station, who was performing one of his duties by keeping the people from going too near the train before it stopped. The unfortunate policeman was knocked down, and fell between the train and the platform. A gentleman on the platform shouted to the man not to move, and he probably heard and understood the mandate, for he appeared to act upon it. However two or three carriages had already passed over one arm which was dreadfully mangled thereby. When he was got up he was found to be bleeding very fast from the crushed arm, so that it seemed doubtful whether he would survive till he got to medical aid. The arm was tied up with the view to arrest the bleeding and he was carried away to the Surgeon.

We notice that the health of the Town has considerably declined during the last week. The casualties from cholera are much higher, while the deaths from fever have likewise increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 314 against 247 of the preceding week; and against 246, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

Europeans.		Parsees.	
Cholera	0	Cholera	4
Other diseases	7	Fever	6
Indo-Europeans.		Other diseases	10
Cholera	1	Jews.	
Fever	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	3
Hindoos.		Native-Christians.	
Cholera	41	Cholera	3
Small-pox	1	Other diseases	6
Fever	88	Negro-Africans.	
Other diseases	55	Cholera	1
Mussulmans.		Other diseases	3
Cholera	23	Unknown Race.	
Small-pox	0	Cholera	0
Fever	40	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	20		

Summary of Chief Diseases.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	73	20
Measles	0	0
Fever	144	128
Nervous system	17	12
Respiratory system	9	22
Vascular system	0	1
Alimentary system	33	30
Cachexy	21	21

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th Nov. 1862.

Bulsar.—Fair, SW., light.

Broach.—Fine. Ther. 80.

Galle.—Fine. Ther. 81.

Goa.—Fair wind light from East.

Kolapore.—Fair, variable wind NE.

Madras.—Fine, wind northerly. Ther. 82.

Paumben.—Cloudy strong north.

Easterly.—Wind. Ther. 82.

Surat.—Fair morning and night cool.

Cannanore.—Fair East. Ther. 77.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Fatal Accident caused through a Fire.—An Inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid in the Fort yesterday morning, on view of the body of a Parsee of the name of Manockjee Eduljee, about 40 years of age. From the evidence adduced it appears that at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the deceased was in front of the Town Hall endeavouring to obtain news as to where the fire was that had recently broken out. While there a horse ran against and knocked him down, which rendered him insensible. The unfortunate man was taken home where he was immediately attended by Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee who, on examining him found a small sweling on the upper part of his head, about the size of an almond with a slight bruise. The skin was rather cold and the pulse was natural; the right pupil of the eye was slightly dilated while the left one was in a natural state. At first the poor man was partially sensible and capable of being roused by gentle speaking; there were no other external injuries. In an hour from that time the deceased was much worse and was perfectly insensible. On the head being examined again a new swelling was discovered, a new swelling at the juncture of the right parietal with the frontal bone somewhat larger than the former swelling. From that time the deceased got rapidly worse, and it was evident that he was labouring from compression of the brain, and no further hopes of his recovery were entertained. It was the opinion of the Dr. that the injuries were such as might have been caused by the kick of a horse. The deceased lingered until about six o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning when he died.

Verdict:—Died of injuries of the head caused by his having been knocked down on the public road, at night, while horses and vehicles were passing rapidly in consequence of an alarm raised of a fire.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Fort Police Office.—Thursday, 13th Nov.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

William Anthony Reily, was charged with stealing a leather travelling trunk, of the value of Rs. 7, the property of Hajee Hasson on the 12th instant.

Prosecutor stated that he kept a shop for the sale of Europe articles in the Fort. On the previous day he left a trunk in the verandah of his shop and saw it there safe until 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock he missed it. At that time his servant raised an alarm, that "a sahib was taking away a box." Prosecutor immediately went after the prisoner, and near the Oriental Bank, he saw him walking fast with a cooly carrying the trunk. The trunk (produced) was the same that was missing and was of the value of Rs. 7. The prisoner was seized and he appeared to be quite sober.

Madhow Luxumon said that he saw the prisoner take the trunk away from the prosecutor's verandah.

Suliman Ahmed, a cooly, said that about the time in question he saw the trunk with another cooly. The prisoner asked the witness to take it from that cooly, he took it from the prisoner and the other cooly left; prisoner then put the trunk into witness' basket. Then the prosecutor came up and seized the prisoner.

Police-sepoy No. 391 proved having taken the prisoner into custody.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence beyond that the cooly who gave his evidence was not the one that he had engaged.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for two months.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

The following is from a Correspondent at Umballah, dated the 24th ultimo:—

"The Officer commanding this Division, the other day went up to escort the Commander-in-Chief down to this station, who is expected to descend from the hills early next month. The young Rajah of Bhurtpore, who sometime ago married the daughter of the Maha Raja of Puttialah, passed through this station on the 10th instant to pay his first visit to his father-in-law, and to accompany his youthful bride to his own country. The young prince was accompanied by 5,000 followers, and two European and one native medical officers. The Rajah returned on the 17th idem, *en route* to Bhurtpore, and a salute of 15 guns was fired on the occasion of his arrival at, and departure from, this station. The Rajah of Puttialah gave his son-in-law a very warm reception and made him many valuable presents, consisting of two silver *Thallees* filled with gold-mohurs, two elephants, 100 horses, 30 camels, 12 buffaloes, several milch cows and shawls, besides gold and silver ornaments, which altogether amounted to one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees."—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 4.

BENGAL.

Major J. J. Hamilton, being the incumbent of an appointment of which the consolidated salary is Rs. 500 a month, whilst his pay as Major in the Staff Corps is Rs. 640-14, that officer made application for the full pay of his rank on the latter scale and the Governor General in Council, after much correspondence and reference between the different departments concerned in the settlement of the matter, ruled that Major Hamilton was entitled to, and should receive, pending confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, the pay of his rank in the Staff Corps—a decision, as we think, in accordance with reason and justice.—*Englishman, November* 4.

Brigadier General Showers, C. B., commanding the Presidency division, takes his departure, in the P. and O. Company's steamer leaving on the 9th, for Madras and Neilgherries, returning to Calcutta by the first steamer in December.—*Id.*

PESHAWUR.

Of all the stations in Upper India, Peshawur is peculiarly unfortunate in one respect, inasmuch as whilst the inhabitants of other military cantonments look forward with justifiable confidence, or even certainty, to the cold season as a time of renewed health and vigor, and exhilarating amusement, the fine weather at Peshawur is the harbinger of sickness, prostration, and dread. Now that the ravages and the alarm of cholera have left every other station in Upper India, the disease has burst out with alarming virulence at Peshawur, attacking her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders. When the last accounts left Peshawur the senior Major of that regiment, Major Middleton, had died of the disease; and another officer is described as going without any hope of recovery. As, however, whilst there is life there is hope, we, of course, refrain from naming the officer referred to.

Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., commanding the Peshawur division, has most probably taken his departure before this for Calcutta, as he intended starting on the 1st current, and ought to reach the Presidency in the commencement of December, proceeding home to England round the Cape in the ship *Hotspur*, which leaves early in January. We have not heard who has assumed temporary command at Peshawur.—*Calcutta Englishman, Nov.* 4.

We regret to notice the death of Captain D. K. Presgrave, Commanding the 8th Regiment N. I., at Peshawur, of cholera. Captain Presgrave's death will promote Lieutenant Randall to his Company, and a general list Ensign to his Lieutenancy. Captain Presgrave served during the Sutledge campaign and was present at Sobraon.—Medal. Served during the mutiny, under Colonel Greathed; present at the battle of Boolundshuhur, and subsequent advance on Lucknow, under General Grant, K. C. B., including the affairs at Kunoje, Alligunge, and Alumbagh; present at the relief of the Lucknow garrison under Lord Clyde; present at the defeat of Gwalior rebels. Present at the capture of Delhi.—Medal and two clasps.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 4.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We do not for obvious reasons mention the number of the regiment to which the following remarks refer, suffice it to say, it is a corps that has for many years borne an honourable name, and held no unimportant position in British Indian History: those whom it may concern will understand what regiment is alluded to.

We are assured then that the officers of this corps have fallen upon evil times, that regimental officers are censured in orders and in the strongest terms, which orders copied by orderly-room clerks, are read out to the men. Officers and non-commissioned officers are slanged before the privates, and that not in choice language, two officers of the regiment were sentenced not long ago to a month's confinement in the neighbouring fort, as a punishment for misconduct, and the Sergeant Major of the Regiment is a man who as Sergeant Major was tried last year by a General Court Martial, and sentenced to reduction to the ranks, and six months' imprisonment, and the Regimental Orders are so amusing that the Brigadier looks forward to seeing a copy of them at the end of the month with as much interest as if they were a new three volume novel!

At present we give no more particular notice of this case.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 8.

Business Announcements.

Fletcher & Mitchell at the Metal Mart, Bores Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ½ to 2 inches diameter.

"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.

Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.

Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.

Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.

Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

A few Chubbs' Patent Wrought Iron Strong Holdfast Fire Resisting Safes, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Pianoforte Warehouse.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

Mrs. Hern, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

Dorabjee Hormusjee, Milliner, No. 20 Meadow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

Mrs. McAuley, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Milinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.

N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

Jacob and Company, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DEPOT OF GERMAN TOYS,

23, Byculla, opposite Nesbit Lane.

Mr. J. Neuberg has much pleasure in announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, and *Empress of India* of the very attractive and elegant elections of Goods described below, and now exposed on sale at the above Establishment.

TOYS.—A handsome and carefully selected assortment of German Toys, being a collection of no fewer than *five hundred* different forms, of every possible variety of material,—wood, sugar, leather, glass, tin, &c.—and adapted for every stage of childhood and youth. Special attention is solicited to the opportunity offered on this occasion, to parents, to the conductors of schools, and to all who take an interest in children, of introducing in this city more generally than has hitherto been practicable, the time-honoured institution of the Christmas Tree, so deservedly popular in the West:—a rich variety of Miniature Articles expressly designed for the purpose, and now on view, may be selected from.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Mr. Neuberg has received the undermentioned choice articles well adapted for gifts, and as *souvenirs* of the season; such as Albums of most elegant workmanship, handsomely bound in morocco, antique style; Albums for Photographs; Carte de Visite Albums with gilt clasps; Portfolios, fitted with writing materials and stationery, gilt mountings; Writing Desks of elaborate patterns, and highly decorated; and Ladies' Companions completely fitted with working materials.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.—A variety of astefully finished Boxes (metal) for jewels, gloves, &c.; Card Baskets, &c.; Embroidered Slippers and Cushions finished and half finished: also a selection of Patterns for Embroidery, with Berlin Wool.

HARMONIUMS.—A few solid Oakood Harmoniums by the celebrated Maker and Medalist Trayser. Intending purchasers are invited to convince themselves, by an examination of these instruments of their superiority in tone, workmanship, and other qualities.

LAMPS.—Handsome Reading Lamps, plated and brass stands, milk-glass shades with chimneys.

Also Lamps with bronze stands.

(Spare shades, chimneys, and wicks available.) These lamps have on trial established quite a reputation for themselves in Bombay, they give a brilliant light without in the least distressing the eyes.

N.B.—Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to an early inspection of the same, as the Establishment is to be open *only for the Season.*

Prices very Moderate

Terms—Cash.

Hours of sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Photographic Supplies, per Overland Mail.—Pure Re-crystallized Nitrate of Silver.

PYROGALLIC ACID.

THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.

BOLTON'S do. do.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.

GLASS PLATES of all sizes.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

Business Announcements.

Grand Square Pianofortes, from Messrs. Collard and Collard, SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES of best Mahogany, compass 6¾ octaves. Patent repeater action and new registered Key Board, Raised Top, Metallic Pin Block, Double Bars, bottled and screwed for India.

These Instruments are constructed on the new principle of TRANSVERSE BASS STRINGS, which equalize the Tone throughout. Also with the newly invented DOUBLE DAMPER, and brass plate to Key Block. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Gas Apparatus for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities, STEAM ENGINES, Boilers & Castings.—Mr. Bower, of St. Neots, England, is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers—Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

GEO. BOWER, Engineer and Contractor, St. Neots Hunts, England.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring
BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
From Loss or Damage by Fire.

For Rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office—Water Street.
Capital, One Million, (With power to increase)

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.

Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)

Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)

C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)

J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)

D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)

Stephen Barker Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.

Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)

Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)

George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)

J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.

John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.

Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.

Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property,
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS;
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1838.
Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed ... £650,000

The Subscribed Capital ... 500,000

The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds ... 250,000

The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed ... £1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Board of Management.

E. P. Repton, Esq (Messrs. E. Latham & Co.,) Merchant.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.,) Merchant.

Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore), Solicitors.

Medical Officer.—J. Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.

Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.

Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

The Premiums.

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	0	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, August 1862.

Business Announcements.

By the Overland Mail.—Great Novelty.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

T. Williamson, Gentlemen's Hair Cutter.

Hair Cut at the Shop ... Rs. 1

Do. do. at their own Houses ... „ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

Preserved Provisions.—From D. Hogarth & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haricot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Jullienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

C. Stephens & Sons.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

Notice.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.

„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.

„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.

„ do. French Calf Walking do.

„ Shooting Boots with hooks.

„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.

„ Enamel do. do.

Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.

„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.

„ Colored Cashmere do. do.

Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.

Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.

Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.

Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

Bombay, 29th September 1852.

The Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited.)

Capital—£500,000, *in* 50,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Deposit £1 per Share, and until further concessions are obtained from the Government, not more than the first call now payable of £1 per Share in addition will be required. Power will be taken to increase the Capital to £2,000,000, in further series of Shares, to be issued preferentially to the then existing Shareholders.

Directors.

President.—The Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.

William Dent, Esq., East India Director, Bickley Park, Kent.

Murray Gladstone, Esq., (Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta) Deputy-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

R. W. Kennard, Esq., M.P., 67, Upper Thames Street.

John Pender, Esq., Manchester.

John Platt, Esq., Oldham.

Lestock R. Reid, Esq., Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and Director of the Oriental Bank.

Major-General Sim, Royal Engineers, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company, and Director of the Agra Bank.

J. A. Tobin, Esq., Liverpool.

J. Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P., Manchester.

James Wyllie, Esq., (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.) Calcutta and London.

Bankers.

Messrs. Heywood, Kennards & Co., 4, Lombard Street, E.C.

Engineer.—J. E. Wilson, Esq.

Agents in Calcutta.

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

The Capital of this Company has been subscribed in England; but the Directors have thought it right to reserve one-tenth of the Shares for India.

The undertaking for which the Company has been formed is: to lay down and work light and inexpensive *Railways* on such important public roads, existing or projected, as may be suitable for the purpose; so as to afford those subsidiary facilities of communication which are now found essential and indispensable to the development of the resources of this great Country.

The first road upon which the Company will lay down a line is from Nulhatee on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad; a new first-class road just now in course of completion. As the permanent way materials and engines for this line have already left England, and as Government reports the road will be entirely ready by the end of these rains, there is no doubt that the line can be opened for traffic by the 1st of January next (1863.)

In conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the establishment of a light Railway on this road, the Secretary to the Government of India states:

"His Excellency in Council considers the scheme a very desirable one, and the line selected a very suitable one for the experiment of such a Railway. Should it be successful, a very large field would open for the construction of similar lines, where traffic would probably be greater, though extent and position render them less suitable for experiment."

The Company has consequently opened negotiations with the Government of India for the concession of other important roads both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. And there is no reason to doubt the granting of further concessions, on terms similar to those already approved of by Government for the Nulhatee line.

As, by these terms, the Government agrees to grant, not only the use of the road, but all land required for stations and sidings; it follows that the Company having only to supply the permanent way sheds, engines and carriages, at a cost not exceeding £2,600 a mile, will of course have its profits divided only over that limited amount of capital.

It is to be remarked that on the lines now open in India, the receipts follow very nearly the ratio of the population; and as the Nulhatee and Moorshedabad road, as well as all others for which the Company is in treaty with Government, pass through the richest and most populous districts, there is no doubt that a high rate of dividend will be speedily attained.

The lines of this Company will be worked entirely by locomotive power. This system is now exclusively adopted in Europe; and in India, the great difficulty and expense of maintaining cattle-tracks during the rains, would render any other system highly impracticable: even were the supply of cattle adequate, and the cattle suited for the purpose.

The Directors render their services gratuitously until the rate of dividend paid to the Shareholders shall amount to 5 per cent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares, as well as further information to be obtained at Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. Calcutta. The amount of Rupees 10 for deposit and Rs. 10 for the first call on each share applied for must be paid to the Company's Agents at the time of presenting the application; and these sums will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency and will receive payments on behalf of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited.)

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your credit, with Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., the sum of Rs. ________, I hereby request you will allot me ________ Shares in the Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full ________________

Address in full ________________

Date ________________

Received the ________ 1862, on account of the Directors of the Indian Branch Railway Company (Limited), from ________ the sum of Rs. ________ being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, on an application for an allotment of ________ Shares in the undertaking.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Company at Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.

"BRITISH HOTEL."

AN AUCTION SALE AT BRITISH HOTEL, FORT.

By order of the Proprietors, Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary, following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the "British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze 4 Light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Arm and "Prodieu" Chairs, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianoforte, Screens, Wall-Shades, and Globe Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets, Sets of Plated Dish-covers, several pairs of Hot Water, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silverware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Mohore Bracelets, &c. &c.

At 1 P.M.

One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.

One Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness.

One Old Buggy, and Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

Lewis's best Crown Sherry. Rs. 16 to close an account.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th Nov. 1862.

Messrs. Francis & Co.

On TUESDAY NEXT, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Goods, Twist, &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Bulliman Issack.

800 Pieces White Jacconets.

100 „ Grey Shirtings.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, Tiles and Wood works of two or more Bungalows situated in the Victoria Land Press Company's (Limited) Ground at Colaba.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Manillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints and Gin in cases of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th November 1862.

Crawford & Co.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Longcloths, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND SCHOOL FURNITURE, VALUABLE BOOKS, &c. &c.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises, near the Secretariate, in Fort, all the Household and School Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Dining, Drawing, Pier, Round, and Card Tables, Teapoys, Sofa Couches, Cellarets, Music and Book Stands, Screens, four-post Bed Steads, Camp Cots, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Clothes Presses, Easy, Rocking, Folding, Pridieu, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Sugar Jars on Stands, Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Treasury Chests, a Mahogany Square Piano by "Broadwood," an Harmonium, Single Barrell Rifle, Pistols, Swords, Spears, Tool Chests, an Eight Day Clock by Maurice, a Fifteen Day Clock with Music, Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Bigontri Figures, valuable Shells, Dispense Furniture, Writing Tables, Benches, Electric Machines, Air Pumps, Microscopes, Telescopes, Maps, Book Shelves, Book Cases, and 600 Lots of valuable Books on Science, Literature and Art, and several other things.

At 1 P.M.

On the first day of Sale a nearly new light English-built Phaeton, adapted for either one horse or a pair.

A light Shigram in thorough repair, single and double Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

A Bay Riding Horse, aged 3 years.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and may be had on application; the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CABOOSES, Capable to Cook for 200 hands.

BLOCKS—*Single, double* and *treble* with patent bushed sheeves and iron bindings, sizes 6 to 16 inches.

SHEEVES, Assorted, 3½ to 10 inches.

DECKPIPES, Flange and Swan neck.

CHAINS best short linked from ⅜ to 1¼.

WINCHES—Double purchase Jumpers, Deck ditto ditto iron ends for Warping.

STEEL. Blister and rough Edge Spring.

GLASS, Plate. 10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, 7 by 5, 6 by 4.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ... Rs. 18 per dozen.

Good Sherry ... „ 16 per doz.

English-bottled Beer ... „ 4 „

Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 14th Nov. 1862.

American Iced Soda Fountains.—Opened this day, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

NEW GOODS.

Messrs. Esperance & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts, late Betts and Pagan.

Messrs. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Sicilian, and Sir chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

Printed for the Proprietor, by James Pearse, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by Eduljee Hormusjee, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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